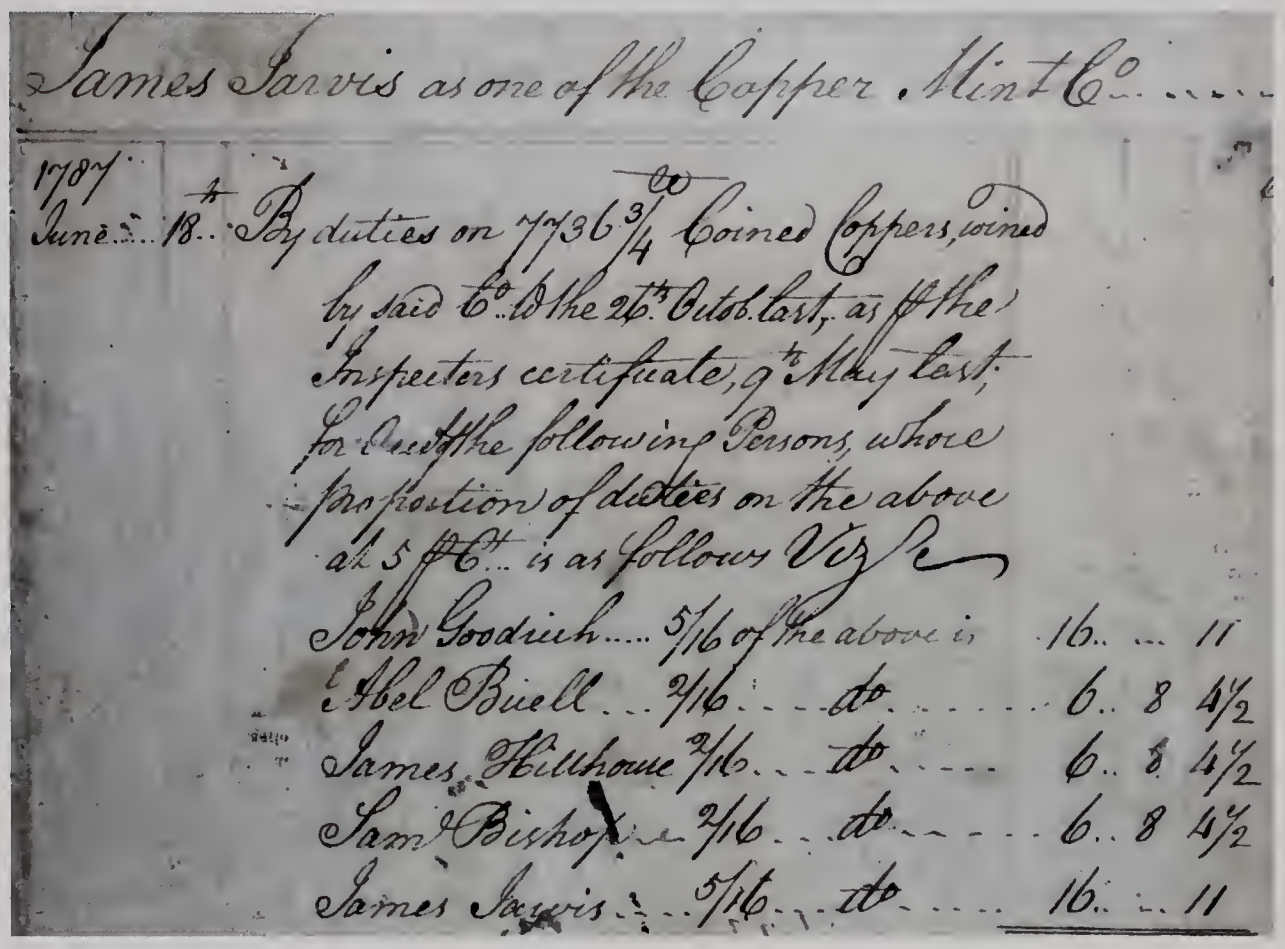
THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Spring 2017 *Volume 25, Number 1*


James Jarvis as one of the Copper Mint Co.

1787
June 2 ... 18 ... By duties on 7736 3/4 Coined Coppers, coined by said Co. to the 26th Octob. last, as p. the Inspectors certificate, 9th May last: for each of the following Persons, whose proportion of duties on the above at 5 p. Ct. is as follows Viz.

John Goodrich	5/16 of the above is	16	11	
Abel Buell	2/16	do	6	8 4½
James Hillhouse	2/16	do	6	8 4½
Sam[l] Bishop	2/16	do	6	8 4½
James Jarvis	5/16	do	16	11

Connecticut Mint Discoveries and Rediscoveries.
Image Courtesy of Dr. Jay Knipe

Featured in this issue:

- President's Corner
- The Lucky Penny: Exciting Colonial Currency Discovery
- A Virginia Halfpenny Overstrike
- Summary of Findings from Two Connecticut Mint Account Books
- Manuscripts Concerning the Company for Coining Coppers
- What to Do When You Hit the Wall – Part II
- Provenance: A Personal Perspective on Numismatic Pedigrees

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The C4 Newsletter Volume 25, Number 1

A quarterly publication of ***The Colonial Coin Collectors Club, Inc.***

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Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Charlie Rohrer at P.O. Box 25, Mountville, PA 17554. Dues are $30 regular (including 1st class mailing of the *Newsletter within the US*) and $40 (for 1st class mailing outside the US); $10 for junior members (under 18 residing in the US) and $15 (under 19 residing outside the US).

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

(Jack Howes)

Hello from Detroit. As I am writing this the calendar has just turned from Winter to Spring. It was one of the mildest winters on record in the Midwest -- not that I minded in the least!

Welcome to the 1st quarterly C4 Newsletter of 2017. In my last President's message, I wrote about a French coin (with image) that I hinted had a colonial American connection. Two readers figured it out. Dennis Wierzba was first with the right answer. The French coin (1/12 Ecu) was over-struck on a 1670 5 Sols [a.k.a. *Gloriam Regni* coinage], the short lived attempt by the French to supply coinage for colonies in New France! Several of these have been found in recent years. Syd Martin, in his most recent book, *French Coinage Specifically for Colonial America* (Feb., 2015), shows that the authorized amounts of both the 5 Sols and the larger 15 Sols were actually struck -- 202,453 (5 Sols) and 41,569 (15 Sols). Both are rare and, in the case of the 15 Sols, extremely so with just 16 known surviving examples. Clearly most were melted but some were just overstruck! When looking through foreign coins, this might be a promising area! Is it possible they overstruck the 15 Sols also? That would be some find. If you have not gotten your copy of this book, why wait?

Chris McDowell (C4 VP for Midwest region) has followed up on something he and I discussed at the airport after the convention last November -- potential things we could do to stimulate interest among younger collectors in the colonial period. As most of you know the average age of C4 members is pretty old and seems to be trending higher. Chris has championed the creation of materials to aid in a specific requirement for the Scouting merit badge. A number of members helped with this effort -- Particularly our newsletter editor, who supplied a number of line drawings of colonial era varieties. This material is, in Chris' words, "intended provide some short interesting information regarding a coin and explain the meaning of the words and images on them." It will go up on our website soon.

Speaking of the website, it was somehow infected by malware and we had to re-evaluate how it should be hosted. We changed the underlying web hosting software infrastructure to be Word-Press based. What does this mean to you as members? Not too much. While the site looks very similar, the forum had to be moved to a Word-Press based forum. This will require all members to re-register. Please do this and let me know of any issues.

Wayne Shelby is exploring the idea of cross advertising of our club with some non-numismatic clubs that have a somewhat overlapping membership, e.g., metal detectorists. I think this is a good idea and encourage other members to look for opportunities to talk about C4 and colonial coins or related areas at your local coin club or even farther afield.

EAC Philadelphia is April 20-23. I can't attend but hope that some of you get a chance to attend.

I had a query from a new member about counter-stamped or countermarked Massachusetts silver. I replied that I had seen a couple other examples. He sent me an image of a Oak Tree twopence with a D on it – image below from Heritage. I had seen a threepence that had three counter-stamps – initials ELH, image below that I took. Do you own or are aware of other Massachusetts silver that is countermarked? Any idea what the ELH stands for? Send me mail/email and I will summarize what I find out for the next issue.

Hope you enjoy what your editor has spent considerable time putting together and the authors in writing. Let me know if there are topics or subjects you would like to see more about.

Jack Howes
C4 President
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THE LUCKY PENNY: EXCITING COLONIAL CURRENCY DISCOVERIES AIDED BY THE NEWMAN PORTAL

(Stuart Hanebuth)

Rarely do most numismatists get to see a "barn find" that is truly noteworthy. Over the summer, I had that experience not once, but twice! I had the privilege to examine a June 1722 one penny bill which was purchased by an eagle-eyed buyer on eBay in a lot of colonial, fractional and confederate bills. The owner, a colonial currency collector who wishes to remain anonymous, gave me the opportunity to examine this unique, silver dollar sized round bill. The piece, dubbed the "*Lucky Penny*" by the owner, was later certified by PCGS Currency and assigned a grade of Fine-12. Prior to this discovery five of these bills were known to exist, all of which have been studied by graders PCGS Currency.

Figure 1 - The "Lucky Penny" example of the Massachusetts June 1722 1 Penny Bill – Photo by Author

On May 30, 1722, the colony of Massachusetts authorized the emission of £500 of small change bills printed on parchment, rather than paper, and dated June 1722. These bills were unique not only because they were the first time that paper bills were used in place of small change, but also because of their shape. Three denominations were authorized a 1 penny, 2 pence and 3 pence bill. The one penny bills are round, the two pence bills are rectangular and the three pence bills are hexagonal.

Figure 2 - The Champman/Boyd Examples of the June 1722 Small Change Emission. Photo from The Early Paper Money of America.

The June 1722 emission was authorized by the colonial governor of Massachusetts to address the severe shortage of small change and to curtail the cutting of larger bills to make change. In April 1722, the colony passed legislation which prohibited the practice of cutting larger demonization bills in quarters to make small change bills. The practice of cutting bills was so widespread that the governor felt that it threatened the economic stability of the colony.

An often-repeated legend is that the June 1722 emission was authorized to combat the introduction of the Rosa Americana coppers into the colonies. As Eric Newman describes in, *The Early Paper Money of America*, this could not have been the case since William Wood's patent was announced on July 21, 1722 in London, one month *after* the authorization of the small change bills. Wood's patent authorized him to provide the mixed base metal Rosa Americana coins. Production of the coins in Bristol, England began around February 1723.

Figure 3 - Reverse of William Woods Rosa America Penny.
Images Courtesy of Heritage Autcions, ha.com.

Bills from the June 1722 emission rarely show up at auction, when they do they command five-figure prices; their unique history and design place them among the most sought after colonial bills. Because of their rarity and desirability, the known examples are well documented in auction catalogs. After examining of the *Lucky Penny,* I searched the auction records for previous auction appearances of this bill including Ford III, Altman-Haffner/Roper, Rideout, and Newman Sales, and this example was a previously undescribed example. With the new example, there were six examples of this bill known in both institutional and private collections.

Example Number	Auction\Location	Date	Lot #	Comments
1	Stack's- Ford III	May 2004	511	Ex Boyd Ex Chapman
2	Stack's - Roper	March 1984	49	Ex. Altman-Haffner Lot 213, Bowers and Merena – Boyd Brand and Rider Collection (March 1990, Lot 1324), Now in the Colonial Williamsburg Collection
3	Heritage - Newman	April 2015	19481	Likely Ex. Harley L. Freeman, traded from the American Antiquarian Society in October of 1953
4	Plate – *The Early Paper Money of America* (1st and 2nd Editions)			American Antiquarian Society
5	Plate – *The Early Paper Money of America* (3rd and 4th Editions)			Massachusetts Historical Society
6	Lucky Penny	Summer 2016	eBay	

Figure 4 - Examples of June 1722 One Pence Bills Listed in Auction Catalogs and Newman

With the Lucky Penny Specimen there were six documented known examples of the 1 pence bill listed in current literature. Curious if other examples of this unique series existed The Harley Freeman Inventory and reviewed (described separately), this presented

a second opportunity to examine an exciting "barn find". The Freeman inventory lists five examples, two of which are not included in the current census.

Freeman listed one of those bills as a part of the Harvard University Library Collection. After some searching University Librarians and Archivists located a forgotten set of these bills in the University's holdings. The bills were not completely unknown. Images of the bills appeared in a 1961 volume of Numismatic Monographs and Notes on Colonial Currency, but since that time had apparently been lost to history.

Figure 5 - Small Change Bills from the June 1722 emission located in the Harvard University Collection.

The bills in the Harvard University Collection were assembled during the tenure of librarian Justin Windsor in the late 1880's. Windsor was the Harvard Librarian from 1877 until his death in October 1897. Mr. Windsor pioneered real change in the library making it the center of research at the institution. Windsor worked to increase the holdings and provide better access to the materials in the library, including appointing John H. Storer to the post of "Curator of Coins". During Windsor's tenure electric lights were even installed in the library allowing for longer research hours. Justin Windsor was also a founding member of the American Historical Society in 1884, and served as the president of the organization during the 1886-1887 term.

Freeman's inventory also lists a 1 penny bill in the Connecticut Historical Society Collection, which at one time reportedly had a collection of over nine hundred and fifty colonial and Continental bills. Many of those bills were sold by Stack's in 1983. There were no 1722 bills sold in that auction and to date there has been no success locating a specimen in the remaining Connecticut Historical Society collections. It is possible that Freeman confused the vast Connecticut Historical Society Collection with the smaller Connecticut State Archives, but there has been no success locating a specimen in their holdings either. None the less, it is likely that at least one more institutional specimen exists.

In reviewing the images of the known June 1722 one penny bills yet another discovery was made; there are two distinct plates of these bills. The Boyd, Newman and Massachusetts Historical Society examples do not have a period after the date, while the

Lucky Penny, Colonial Williamsburg, American Antiquarian Society and Harvard examples do contain a period after the date.

Example Number	Auction\Location	Date	Lot	Period/ No Period	Comments
1	Stack's- Ford III	May 2004	511	No Period	Ex Boyd Ex Chapman
2	Stack's - Roper	March 1984	49	With Period	Ex. Altman-Haffner Lot 213, Bowers and Merena – Boyd Brand and Rider Collection (March 1990, Lot 1324), Now in the Colonial Williamsburg Collection
3	Heritage - Newman	April 2015	19481	No Period	Likely Ex. Harley L. Freeman, traded from the American Antiquarian Society in October of 1953
4	Plate – The Early Paper Money of America (1st and 2nd Editions)			With Period	American Antiquarian Society
5	Plate – The Early Paper Money of America (3rd and 4th Editions)			No Period	Massachusetts Historical Society
6	Lucky Penny	Summer 2016	eBay	With Period	
7	Harvard Collection			With Period	
8	Connecticut Example			Unknown	Example not confirmed

Finding lost numismatic treasures using resources like the Newman Portal and the Freeman Inventory is just as exciting as finding actual numismatic treasures like the "*Lucky Penny*"; pursuing the clues recorded in these volumes is not only rewarding, it adds to our understanding of numismatic history and the collectors who have cared for them along the way. As the number of digital resources on the Newman Portal increase, so too will the numismatic treasures.

The Freeman Inventory is an invaluable research tool and is an excellent accompaniment to Eric Newman's, *The Early Paper Money of America*. The Freeman Inventory is available for download at: https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/520762.

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A VIRGINIA HALFPENNY OVERSTRIKE

(Syd Martin)

Virginia halfpence were struck at the Tower Mint in London during 1773. That an example would be found overstruck on a host coin (or medal) is quite unexpected. Such an example has come into my collection, and as I'm unaware of any other Virginia halfpenny overstruck on a host, it may be unique. It is a variety Newman 16-U (currently regarded as of rarity R7+) which makes it even more unusual.[1] It seems to be of good copper, and appears to be uncirculated.

The coin is shown below as Figure 1a, with a 16-U struck on a virgin flan shown in Figure 1b for comparison:[2]

Figure 1a. The Overstruck 16-U Virginia Halfpenny

Artifacts of the host coin can be seen on the obverse atop the king's cheek (and possibly within the lower denticles). The host coin is more evident on the reverse, where portions of two fleurs-di-lis can be seen on the lower half of the vertical shield bar and on the right half of the horizontal shield bar. These are at right angles to each other, suggesting that the host coin had a four-branch device at its center with a fleur-di-lis atop each arm. Figure 2 provides a blow-up of the artifacts on the reverse.

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[1] Variety 16-U was discovered by Roger Moore, and about 5 are currently known.

[2] Ex (Heritage, 12 August 2015, Lot 3017); another appeared in the ANA Signature Sale (Heritage, August 2006, Lot 6).

Figure 1b. A 16-U Virginia halfpenny struck on a virgin flan.

Figure 2. Blowup of the reverse artifacts.

The metrics of the Virginia are:

Weight:	107.9 grains
Diameter:	25.3mm
Die Rotation:	Coin turn (180°)

The nominal weight for a Virginia halfpenny is 116.7 grains, while data on 32 uncirculated Virginia halfpence yield a weight of 115.74 grains +/- 5.49 grains.[3] I have collected diameter data on 41 Virginia halfpence – the mean is 25.3mm; the subject 16-U has a diameter of 25.2mm. These data suggest that the host coin is copper, of just over 25 mm in diameter (it could have spread slightly when overstruck), and is a bit lighter than typical Virginia halfpence.

When asked if the artifacts could be the result of a double strike, a flip-over double strike, or a clash, the answer must be "no," for two reasons:

(1) In a clash, the artifacts would be incuse, whereas in this example they are in relief.

(2) The host coin artifacts evince (obverse and reverse) designs that do not depict any portion of either side of a Virginia halfpenny.

As of this time, I have been unable to determine what the host is – it has a "French feel," and could be either a coin, a token, or even a jeton. I'd welcome help in identifying the host.

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"Death's Head" similar to a type face found at Annapolis' Green Print Shop.
In addition to printing paper money for Maryland, Jonas and Anne Catherine Green used *The Maryland Gazette* to protest the Intolerable Acts, often making use of the Death's Head symbol. Drawing from photograph, by editor.

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[3] Mossman, Philip L., *Money of the American Colonies and Confederation,* New York: ANS, 1993, p. 210.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM TWO CONNECTICUT MINT ACCOUNT BOOKS

(Randy Clark)

In the summer of 2008, a visit to the New Haven Historical Society Museum resulted in discovery of two 18th century account books related to the minting of Connecticut state coppers. One of the museum's catalogers had identified the subject of these account books … so this was not a true "discovery," per se. However, any prior reviewers of the material appear to have had no interest in the books, or kept their observations quiet and unpublished. Over the last decade, I had been quietly working on transcribing and analyzing the information when another local researcher, Jay Knipe, discovered the material for himself in 2016. Lightning strikes twice ! This is just a quick summary of what's in the account books ... in lieu of a more considered study on the topic. Images and transcriptions of the account books are now available via the Newman Numismatic Portal – and no doubt will be the subject of future publications.

One account book is from the partnership of James Jarvis, Samuel Broome and Jeremiah Platt (i.e. JBP), who became involved in New Haven based copper minting efforts in 1786 (for Connecticut State Coppers) and 1787 (for Federal Fugio Coppers). This book is in the form of a financial ledger, and covers business transactions over a period from February 1788 to December 1788 - unfortunately starting at page # 61. All prior pages are missing, which one presumes covers the period from 1786 through 1787.

The other account book, discussed in more detail herein, is from the partnership of Mark Leavenworth, Dr. Isaac Baldwin and William Leavenworth (i.e. LBL), who also became involved in Connecticut copper minting efforts in 1786. This book is in the form of a day book – a living ledge which covers business transactions over a period from February 1787 well into the 1790s, although coinage related entries cease in February 1788. The earliest time period, 1786, is missing in this account book, also.

Neither partnership was involved in the original 1785 legislative petition for a Connecticut coppers mint, or the company soon established under the guidance of John Goodrich and Abel Buell, with financial backing from Samuel Bishop, James Hillhouse, Joseph Hopkins, Pierpont Edwards, Elias Shipman and Jonathan Ingersol. No ledger material from this 1785 and 1786 era has yet been located.

I am sure Jay Knipe, as well as other Connecticut copper specialists, can relate to the elation of seeing these account books in-hand, the sense of discovery and importance represented by finally having hard data for the years 1787 and 1788…to counter years of sometimes fanciful speculation regarding activities of the era.

Summary:

1. As discussed with Jim Rosen in September 2016, in preparation for his *C4 Newsletter* article:

> *Records indicate the Connecticut mint in New Haven was run like a conventional business. Materials were bought, workers were paid, equipment was managed and sales were made. By 1787, where records are known, all of these mint transactions were literally done using Connecticut coppers. Coppers were sold to local merchants in bulk at full value, usually in batches of 100s to 1000s at a time. In addition, individuals managing the business personally used Connecticut coppers for routine transactions, such as buying food, necessities, transportation and exchanging between forms of currency (i.e., such as silver and notes). Nearly all of these transactions occur in New Haven County. (No references have been found to releasing Connecticut coppers in Hartford, New London or other regional centers.) Local New Haven newspapers advertised acceptance of Connecticut coppers in their 1786 and 1787 editions, but no mention is found in other Connecticut newspapers. Based on this evidence, it appears Connecticut coppers were primarily a New Haven phenomenon, radiating outward as trade was conducted. The 5% due the state legislature on all copper inspections were stored, unspent and uncirculated, by the state and were only disposed of in 1790, well after the coppers panic had significantly devalued them. It is concluded that the only real differentiation in Connecticut copper distribution from that of Vermont, New Jersey and Massachusetts is the sheer number of coppers made by the Connecticut mints (excluding Machins) and the facilitation of trade distribution through a major trading center and shallow water seaport, NewHaven.*

2. As has been documented many times before, a Connecticut coppers mint was authorized in October 1785 and incorporated as a company in November 1785 by Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse and John Goodrich with backing from Pierpont Edwards, Jonathan Ingersol, Elias Shipman and Abel Buel. The first official coppers were released in February 1786, as documented in the diary of Yale University president Ezra Stiles.

3. The "Copper Works," where raw & recycled copper was worked and sometimes stamped, is now known to have been located in northern New Haven, in an area later incorporated as Hamden in 1786. It was coordinated by John Goodrich, who appears responsible for supplying planchets to the stamping facilities. Initially, stamping facilities were located in Hamden as well, but were later relocated based on type of coinage being produced (state or federal coppers). Hamden, on the Mill River, had several mill sites for which recent lease information, involving mint principals, has been found by Peter Griffin & Jay Knipe.
4. There is a gap in the knowledge base of mint operation from 1785 through 1786, filled only partially by the April 1789 state inquest into conduct of the mint. These newly discovered account books fill in much of what was happening in 1787 through 1788.

During this period, it appears the mint operations split based on two partnerships, one carrying on the original state coppers incorporated company, and another that was established for minting federal copper that also produced state coppers. While both used the Copper Works for planchet production, these two efforts were later separately stamping and having their state coppers inspected.

5. The Leavenworth-Baldwin-Leavenworth (LBL) contingent, after leasing access to the mint facilities in 1786, later became financial partners in the enterprise and ran mint operation until mid-1787, when LBL bowed out and the mint continued only under Jarvis-Broome-Platt (JBP). In late 1787, the LBL team turned to alternative business ventures, including button and glass manufacturing (neither particularly successful), ultimately disbanding in 1790. The LBL contingent was generally Waterbury, CT based, where a future center of manufacturing expertise would later be established in clocks and brass. There was a consistent flow of bulk finished coppers to Waterbury, as well as a robust distribution in the New Haven area. Only Mark Leavenworth, a Yale-educated entrepreneur, was based in New Haven during the mint years, and would later relocate to France with Joel Barlow to seek his fortune. William Leavenworth would later become involved in clock making. Dr. Isaac Baldwin was a physician and appears to have kept that as his primarycareer.

6. The LBL account documentation is a "Day Book," with multiple entries per day, usually in different hands. It covers daily expenses related to mint activities, non-mint investments and routine living transactions (i.e., buying of goods and services to manage food, clothing, shelter.) It is a great snapshot into a small business.

7. The Jarvis-Broome-Platt (JBP) contingent, per the 1788 account book, was in full production of both Fugio and Connecticut coppers, freely moving resources between the Copper Works, Federal Mint and Connecticut Mint accounts. A full financial reconciliation was made in September 1788, with concluding entries in December 1788, showing profit and loss statements for the venture. Samuel Broome and Jeremiah Platt had been well established New York City merchants who located to New Haven in 1784. They would operate successfully in New Haven for many years before and after closing of the mint. James Jarvis, a financial speculator, needs little introduction. A great resource for Samuel Broome is the book "*Broome, Latourette and Mercereau Families of New York and Connecticut*."

8. The JBP account documentation is an "Account Ledger", written in one hand (Jeremiah Platt's) and with such consistency that it may have been completed in a single sitting (i.e. a summary of more detailed documentation, or perhaps a copy "for the record."). It appears both Fugio and Connecticut coppers were coined by the JBP consortium through 1788. Since Connecticut coppers dated 1788 are generally associated with Machin's Mills in style and punches, it is implied the JBP efforts in 1788 continued to produce 1787 dated coppers.
9. Both mints paid their employees in Connecticut coppers. You can see daily wages being aid in various line entries. There are references implying slaves as well as freemen were paid to coin coppers, seemingly consistent with practices of the era.

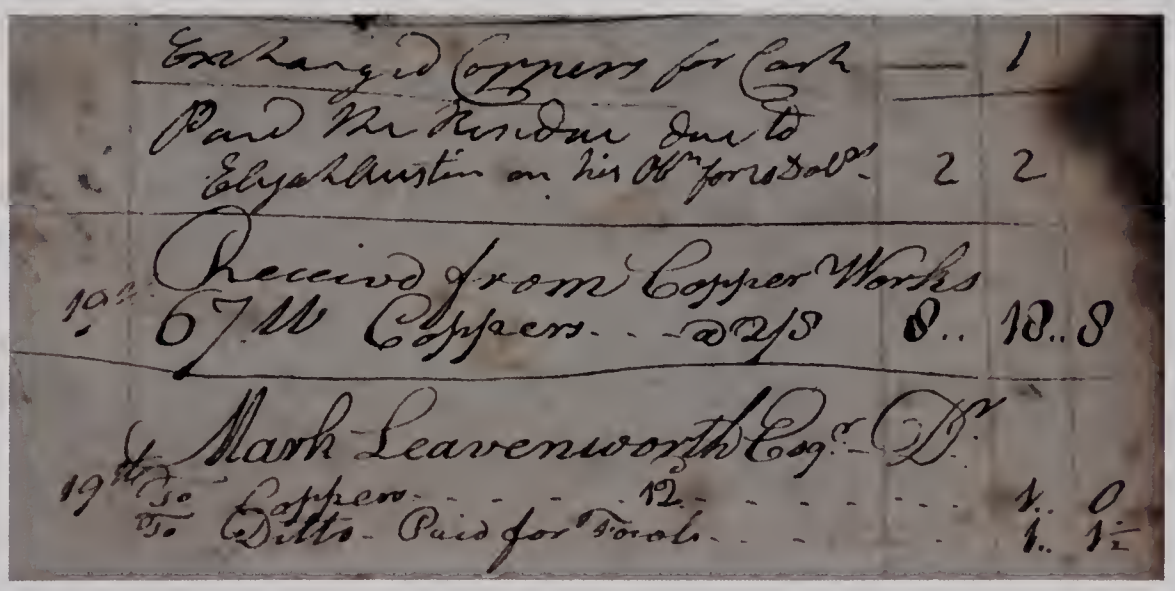
10. There are limited references in the 1787-1788 LBL Day Book to those people typically

associated with Connecticut coppers (i.e., Buell, Jarvis, Bishop, Hopkins, Hillhouse), implying that these personalities did not play a major role in the 1787 workings of the company minting and distributing coppers.

11. And, interestingly, there are limited references in the JBP Ledger to those most prominently featured in the LBL Day Book (i.e., Leavenworths, Baldwin, Goodrich), implying those personalities did not play a role in the 1788 workings of the JBP minting efforts. It is implied John Goodrich had stepped out of his role managing the Hamden based facilities during this latter era.

12. By late 1788, all efforts from these two consortia had concluded their New Haven based minting efforts. There is no evidence in these resources to confirm (or dispute) 20th century suggestions regarding continued production by Benjamin Buell or others, in Connecticut, from 1789 to 1790. By then, the federal copper stock used by JBP had long run out, and the Coppers Panic was in full swing, so it would be difficult to justify such ongoing production, economically. But, there is evidence the Machin's Mills site was still going strong and inherited several Connecticut coppers coining dies, from which various 1788 dated varieties were struck.

13. By January 1789, the Connecticut State Assembly had sufficient concern about ongoing coppers mint production to authorize an inquest committee. Since both the LBL and JBP efforts had their state coppers production inspected and paid 5% to the state treasury, it is suspected this inquiry was related to 1788 dated Machin's Mill coppers entering the state without inspection or treasury payment. By April 1789 the inquest published its results and by June 1789, a legislative mint cease order was made public in regional newspapers.


Exchanged Coppers for Cash — 1
Paid Mr Rondout Due to Elijah Austin on his Ob for 2 Dol. 2 2
Received from Copper Works
10th 67 lb Coppers @ 2/3 8.. 18..8
Mark Leavenworth Esq. Dr.
19th 5c Coppers 12 1.. 0
5c Ditto Paid for Tools 1.. 1½

Sample from the Leavenworth-Baldwin-Leavenworth Day Book

Brief Analysis of the Leavenworth-Baldwin-Leavenworth Day Book

The Leavenworth (LBL) account book spans the time period February 12, 1787 to April 28, 1791. Connecticut coppers transactions are heaviest in early 1787, with an apparent divestiture of LBL minting interests by July 1787 - leaving only residual inventory transactions through the end of 1787. The nature of Leavenworth's businesses changed with the onset of 1788, with a shift toward shipping-related industries related to the purchase and distribution of cloth, combs, rum from the West Indies, and, later button and glass manufacturing.

In lieu of a weighty analysis of the LBL account book, here is a list of observations the reader can confirm as the content is reviewed.

1.) Several hands were writing in the account book, as evidenced by script styles. Most ledger entries contain a subject for each transaction, which may be the person who made the entry itself. With continued work, this could possibly lead to identification of script style for the Leavenworths (Mark, William, Eli) and Dr. Isaac Baldwin… assuming they did not employ others to make day book entries. In contrast, the Jarvis/Broome/Platt account book is in a single hand.

2.) Scripts in the Leavenworth account book are often hurried and brief. This implies the account book was a working ledger, edited "real time" on a daily basis as transactions occurred. Entries on any given day can be in multiple handwriting styles, as if the account book stayed in a central location for walk up accessibility.

3.) The Jarvis/Broom/Platt (JBP) account book uses a clean, unhurried and stylish script, implying it was a documentation or presentation copy – rather than a working ledger. In fact, most entries in the JBP document are so similar in style one wonders if most of the book was written in a single sitting.

4.) LBL account entries generally fall into one of four categories: incoming copper transfers, outgoing copper sales, wages, daily cost of living purchases and investment/security transactions.

   a. Incoming copper transfers are generally from the "Copper Works." Valuation of incoming copper was by weight at 2sh/8p per lb. The Copper Works was sending stamped impressions until late February 1787 – when a stamping press was brought from the Copper Works to the "Store." Afterwards the Copper Works appears to have only sent planchets for stamping. The Jarvis/Broome/Platt consortium continued to use the Copper Works for planchet preparation as late as September 1788.

   b. Outgoing copper sales were typically to New Haven merchants, such as Wetmore & Sherman, Ebenezer & Hezekiah Beardsley, Benedict A L Brown, Samuel Russell and Atwater & Lyon. Sales were done both by weight (2sh/8p per lb.) or by value (£ or $). Distribution to the Waterbury

area of New Haven county can be seen through the travels of Dr. Isaac Baldwin and the Leavenworths, with lines of credit (notes) setup with different customers to manage accounts.

c. LBL wage entries are made for both the Copper Works (rolling, plating, cutting, annealing, carting) and striking locations (cleaning, stamping.) Wages were paid a number of different employees, some few in common with entries in the Jarvis/Broome/Platt account book.

d. Daily living transactions recorded as paid in coppers include quills, butter, sugar, meat, wood, candles, corks, tools, fowls, eggs, lemons, parsnips, ink, a pail, rum, a book on geography, molasses, spinning cotton, flax, a wheel, tea, steel, cheese, oysters, postage for a letter, nails for a gate, snuff, coal, biscuits, a spade, bread, cambrick, salt, meal, salmon, hire of a carriage, a lock & hinges for a chest, crackers, glasses, radishes, a whip, lime, a comb & powder, a padlock.

e. In addition to the production and distribution of copper coins, the Leavenworths were also periodically speculating in securities (notes & certificates) and, in late 1787, began focusing their attention on West Indies and other commodities (i.e., rum, wool cards), as their business interest in coins declined. The account books show investment in CT State Notes, Loan Office Certificates, old Continental Bills and Lawrence Certificates.

The consortium of Leavenworth/Baldwin/Leavenworth clearly had business dealings with other major CT mint personalities (Goodrich, Bishop, Buell, Chittenden, Jarvis, Broome, Platt) but appear to have maintained separate production and financial operations from other coiningefforts.

Parsing the Data:

The LBL Day Book lists entries by consecutive date, as one would expect in a working record of daily transactions. In the following pages an analysis can be done by subject, putting select entries together by relevance to various topics, such as Mint transactions (raw materials, suppliers, labor), Merchant transactions (buying of bulk coppers) and routine living transactions (purchase of food, clothing, shelter).

Mint transactions are very useful to see how the production operations were managed. Manufacturing operations are often broken into a "front end," where raw materials come in, and nearly finished product exits ... and a "back end," where finishing touches are put on the product and it then enters distribution or marketing. In the case of the LBL Day Book, many transactions are "front end" related, such as direct wages paid for cutting, platting and stamping of coppers ... salt and wood for the furnace ... washing of plates and bars, etc. The "back end" transactions were related to stamping, transportation and distribution to merchants and other locations.

Merchant transactions are important to confirm distribution of coppers through commerce. Major stores such as Wetmore & Sherman, Samuel Russell & Co and Benedict A.L. Brown have repeated entries buying bulk coppers (e.g., 1000s coins), several of which were known to advertise acceptance of Connecticut Coppers in local newspapers. Other engagements were more transactional in quantities of 100 or more coppers.

Routine living transactions were another source of distribution ... an injection of coppers into all walks of life through the purchase of food and other daily expenses. The recipients of those coppers would have likely spent their coins at local merchants, for goods and services.

LBL Day Book - The Role of the Copper Works Sites (Selected Entries)

Below are selected LBL entries on the single topic of manufacturing at the Hamden based Copper Works. Here you can see movement of planchets and struck coppers from production to distribution sites. Valuation of 2sh/8d per pound weight of coppers was used for bulk transactions until late 1787, where valuations sagged with the onset of the coppers panic. More analysis will be published in the future, but it's fun just to read like this.

Date	Account record	£	S	D
2/14/87	Received from Copper Works 30 lb coppers @ 2/8	4	0	0
2/15/87	Doctor Isaac Baldwin received from the Works about 3 dollars in coppers not counted & carried them to Waterbury			
2/15/87	Received from Copper Works 95 lbs coppers @ 2/8	12	13	4
2/15/87	James Jarvis To plating 189 lbs copper @ 1 ½ pence/lb To cutting, nealing & cleaning 126 lbs of coppers @ 1 pence/lb	1 0	3 10	7 ½ 6
2/15/87	John Goodrich To Plating 196 lbs Bars @ 1 ½ Cutting 129 lbs coppers @ 1 Memo John Goodrich received 29 lb of his coppers when cutt before nealing	1	4 10	6 9
2/15/87	Memo the above 189 lbs of copper plated for Jarvis was called when in Barrs 204 lbs.			
2/16/87	Received from Copper Works 55 lbs coppers @ 2/8	7	6	8
2/17/87	Doctor Goodrich to cleaning & stamping 97 lbs copper	0	8	1
2/17/87	Received of John Goodrich on Account of the money advanced him and Work at the 97 lbs coppers in coppers	5	15	3
2/17/87	Goodrich last parcel was very hard and worked only 210 lb plates and 2 lb broken pieces out of 241 lb barrs washed			
2/17/87	Goodrich former parcel of barrs not weighed but the plates 206 ½ lb Goodrich took away 29 lb of coppers before nealed and left 100 lb after nealing, cleaning and stamping there was 197 lb coppers and about 1 lb or 1 ½ l defective coppers			
2/19/87	Received from Copper Works 67 lb coppers @ 2/8	8	18	8
2/19/87	Coppers paid Smith for work at small rollers For work at the roller made by E Bradley For work at roller by Osbourne	0 0 0	11 2 1	0 6 0
2/19/87	Paid in coppers to Mr Warner for work at the Copper Works 1 day	0	3	0
2/20/87	Mark Leavenworth To coppers paid for blanks	0	1	8
2/20/87	Received from Copper Works 72 lb @ 2/8	9	12	0

Date	Account record	£	S	D
2/21/87	Paid in copper to Mr. Dwight for bringing stamping mill from Copper Works	0	4	6
2/22/87	Paid in coppers for salt for the furnace	0	0	9
2/25/87	Paid in coppers to Mr Hardin for work at the cutting mill	0	2	4
2/28/87	Coppers paid for oil 6 pence for Works			
2/28/87	Coppers paid Warner for work at Copper Works Paid Osbourne for stamping Paid James Cochran for carting 1678 lbs copper @ 4/ per hundred	0 0 3	3 3 7	0 0 0
3/1/87	John Goodrich to 45 lb coppers @ 2/8 advance	6	0	0
3/1/87	Paid Mr. Smith in coppers for work at the Copper Works	0	2	0
3/1/87	Paid Eleazer Hotchkiss in coppers for wood & work at the Copper Works 21/6	1	1	6
3/1/87	John Goodrich to order for coppers by Captain Osbourne to coppers 20/	2 1	0 0	0 0
3/2/87	Paid Mr. Smith for work 4 days at cutting and stamping @ 3/	0	12	0
3/2/87	Paid Jack Arrabass for stamping coppers 1 day @ 3/	0	3	0
3/7/87	John Goodrich Memo. We received the 73 lb 10 oz copper for which he is charged the manufacturers @ 2/8	9	16	4
3/7/87	Memo. John Goodrich he delivered us 12/ in coppers out of his 96 lb this day stamped Debit to coppers, Credit by difference in weight allowed him on coppers	0 1 0	12 1 8	0 6 0
3/7/87	Memo we have received of his coppers stamped this day 25lb 14oz			
3/7/87	Paid Jack Arrabass for 1 day's work, stamping, in coppers Also paid Caster for 1 ditto at ditto	0 0	3 3	0 0
3/8/87	Coppers paid for 2 baskets for the Copper Works	0	3	3
3/8/87	Wm Leavenworth borrowed the 24 Feb of Dr Goodrich about 40 lb coppers to carry to Waterbury which were repaid the next day but we never paid John Goodrich for making them viz cutting, nealing, cleaning and stamping 40 lb @ 2p	0	6	8
3/8/87	Memo. John Goodrich coppers which were for 60 lb held out 60 ¼ lb there being 34 lb 6 oz of those stamped this afternoon. John Goodrich to coppers 3/	4	11	8
3/9/87	Received from Copper Works 204 ½ lbs and stamped at store	27	5	4
3/10/87	Coppers to Jack Arabas for stamping Ditto paid Caster for ditto	0 0	0 0	7 7
3/12/87	John Goodrich received of his coppers 49 lb 8 oz at mill they were 51 lb before nealed 51 lb cut @ 1/ is 4/3 - 49 ½ lb stamped 4/1 ½	0	8	4 ½
3/12/87	Copper received from Works and stamped at store 182 ¼ lbs @ 2/8	24	6	8
3/12/87 3/13/87	John Goodrich to 150 lb coppers @ 2/8 to 22 ½ ditto @ 2/8	20 3	0 0	0 0
3/15/87	Elijah Bradley brought in his bill for work at rollers small Work at spindle 5/ Mending board 1/ Mending garage 1/2 4 spokes 4	0 0 0	16 6 1	0 0 6
3/17/87	Coppers paid Harding for cutting	0	3	0
3/17/87	John Goodrich to 20 lbs coppers 2/8	2	13	4
3/17/87	John Goodrich coppers received & stamped 90 ½ lb @ 2/8	12	1	4
3/17/87	Coppers received from Works 92 lb 2/8	12	5	5
3/17/87	James Cochran paid him coppers for carting 726 lbs.... 4/	1	9	0
3/23/87	Coppers paid Jack & Bellfast for one day stamping	0	6	0
3/23/87	John Goodrich received from the Works and stamped of his coppers 95 lb coppers 2/8	12	13	4

Date	Account record	£	S	D
3/23/87	John Goodrich memo. he is to be charged for cutting 97 lb & stamping 90 ½ lb entered the 17th instant. And for cutting 171 lb being the parcel out of which I received the above 95 lb Stamping the above 95 lb. And for cutting 178 lb which he took a few days past at the Works 18/	0 0 0	15 14 7	7 ½ 3 11
3/24/87	John Goodrich to coppers 30 lb 2/8	4	0	0
Feb1787	Memo. John Goodrich we received the 73 lb 10 oz for which we paid him the making 2/8	9	16	4
3/24/87	Coppers paid Mr. Hardin for work at Copper Works	0	8	6
3/26/87	Paid Caster & Jack in coppers for stamping coppers	0	3	10
3/26/87	Copper paid for bringing Mill to blacksmith 9--			
3/27/87	Coppers paid Mr. Baccus for stamping 56 lb coppers	0	1	0
3/28/87	Received from Copper Works & Stamped in the store 106 lb coppers 2/8	14	2	8
3/28/87	Received from John Goodrich 37 lb coppers unstamped Stamped	4 0	18 3	8 1
3/29/87	John Goodrich Memo the 37 lb entered as received of John Goodrich the 28th instant was the thin plates and there was 98 lb cut for which charge Goodrich @ interest 8/2 & 1/ paid Baccus for work at ditto 1/ paid Moore this for working at unreasonable house & thin plates. The stamping is entered 28th instant 3/1	0	10	2
3/29/87	Received stamped 63 ¾ lb 2/8	8	10	0
3/29/87	Coppers paid Humiston & Jack for work at grinding & stamping	0	5	0
3/30/87	Coppers paid for File 1/8	0	1	8
4/3/87	John Goodrich received his coppers which when first cut were 124 lb and delivered him 60 lb of them when cleaned before stamping			
4/6/87	Coppers paid Mr. Baccuss for stamping	0	0	6
4/7/87	Copper paid for 3 ¼ lb old copper 1/ Ditto paid Bellfast for stamping	0 0	3 1	3 0
4/7/87	Copper paid M Harding for work	0	3	0
4/10/87	Coppers Bellfast for stamping	0	1	0
4/10/87	Eli Leavenworth brought from the Works and stamped at Buells 27 ½ lb copper @ 2/10	3	17	11
4/12/87	Coppers paid Bellfast for stamping	0	1	0
4/12/87	Received John Goodrich in coppers 57 ¼ lb @ 2/8	7	12	8
4/13/87	Coppers paid for carting copper up to the Mill	0	1	0
4/14/87	Coppers paid Francis Moore in full to this day for work at the Copper Works 33/	1	13	0
4/14/87	Received of John Goodrich 40 lb 9 oz coppers @ 2/8	5	8	2
4/16/87	Coppers paid Hardin for work at the cutting mill	0	1	8 ½
4/16/87	Copper paid Elijah Bradley for work on the little rollers. Delivered your brother.	0	2	4
4/19/87	To coppers paid Jack Arabas for work (3/10 and 4/6)	0	8	4
4/19/87	James Cockran credit in his account for carting viz 270 lb the last time Memo: This includes about 30lb cart before sent said not to have been weighed At this time 135 lb. 114 lb of Jonathan Baldwin's Paid coppers in full	0 0 0 1	10 5 4 0	9 5 6 8
4/26/87	Coppers paid Alexander Thompson for work at stamping & nailing	0	1	4
4/28/87	Coppers paid Mr. Munson for work at the plating mill	0	5	0
5/2/87	Coppers paid E Thompson for work at stamping	0	3	2
5/2/87	Delivered Jonathan Baldwin's 30 lb coppers for which he gave	4	0	0

Date	Account record	£	S	D
	me in gold & silver	2	13	4
5/3/87	Jonathan Baldwin. Delivered him thirty weight of coppers	4	0	0
	for which we have in silver	1	16	5
	£5.12.8 ½ & one state note out in 1788 @ 3/	0	16	11
5/5/87	Copper paid Jack for work at Packing meal & stamping	0	4	6
5/5/87	Copper paid Moore for work at the Copper Works	0	14	4
5/10/87	Copper paid Bellfast for stamping 100 lb coppers	0	1	8
5/11/87	Coppers paid Alexander Thompson for stamping 100 lb coppers	0	2	0
5/16/87	Coppers paid Alexander Thompson for stamping coppers	0	2	2
	ditto paid John for ditto	0	2	0
6/21/87	Coppers paid for 2 lb old copper	0	2	0

LBL Day Book - Daily Living Transactions (Selected Entries)

Below are selected LBL entries on the single topic of daily living purchases (food, clothing, shelter, discretionary items) by the mint proprietors. Here you can see the effective distribution of coppers through routine business transactions. Distribution by bulk to merchants will be shown in another table.

Date	Account record	£	S	D
2/12/87	Paid in coppers for quills	0	1	2
2/12/87	Mark Leavenworth Esq To coppers paid for fowls	0	1	0
2/13/87	Mark Leavenworth Esq To coppers for meat	0	1	6
2/16/87	Thompsons Mill paid in coppers for 2 pages work at ice	0	3	0
2/16/87	Eli Leavenworth to Eldad Mix For 2 lbs butter paid in coppers	0	1	6
	Paid also in coppers to Mix for candles	0	5	6
2/17/87	Mark Leavenworth, Esq To coppers paid Beecher for sugar	0	6	1
	To ditto paid Street for corks	0	1	0
2/17/87	Wm Leavenworth paid his Negro for expenses some coppers	0	1	0
2/17/87	Eli Leavenworth to ML To 6 lbs 2 oz butter 10p out of the firkin of Smith	0	5	1
2/17/87	M Leavenworth To firkin butter paid Daniel Smith 60 ½ lb at 8p per	2	0	4
2/17/87	Exchanged coppers for cash	0	1	0
2/19/87	Exchanged coppers for silver	0	0	9
2/19/87	Paid Salmon Bostwick in coppers for Wetmore & Sherman's note	9	0	0
2/20/87	Mark Leavenworth Esq To coppers paid for meat	0	2	0
2/21/87	Mark Leavenworth To coppers paid for fowls & eggs	0	1	10
	To ditto paid for leamons	0	2	0
2/21/87	Mr Wm Leavenworth To coppers 38/ to 5 ½ lb brown sugar to M Leavenworth	1	18	0
2/23/87	Mark Leavenworth Esq To coppers for meat	0	0	4
2/25/87	Mark Leavenworth. To coppers paid for pail.	0	2	0
	To ditto paid for parsnips	0	1	6
	To ditto paid for ink	0	0	9
	To ditto paid for 1 fowl @ 12p	0	1	0
		0	5	3
2/26/87	Mark Leavenworth Esq To coppers for meat	0	1	10
2/28/87	Eli Leavenworth To coppers paid Lent Sperry	0	9	0

Date	Account record	£	S	D
2/28/87	Wm Leavenworth. To coppers paid Lent Sperry for 1 pair mittens for loan	0	1	0
3/1/87	Mark Leavenworth Esq. To coppers gave Mrs Leavenworth To ditto paid for meat	0 0	18 2	0 6
3/1/87	Mark Leavenworth, Esq To coppers paid on Gilbert's Note To ditto paid Polly	3 0	6 0	0 8
3/1/87	Reverend Andras paid him for 100 rum Gal @ 3 ½ bought last Sunday in coppers	1	9	2
3/7/87	Mark Leavenworth To coppers 3/ Rum 1 Qt 1/		4	0
3/8/87	Mark Leavenworth .To coppers paid for wood		16	6
3/9/87	Paid Nathan Beers in coppers for state notes at York Count 124/5	6	4	5
3/10/87	Stephen Chatterton To 1 Qt Rum 1/		1	0
3/10/87	Elijah Bradley To 1 G Rum 4/		4	0
3/10/87	Francis Moore To 1 Qt Rum 1/		1	0
3/12/87	Eli Leavenworth to 1 Qt Rum 1/			
3/13/87	Mark Leavenworth To coppers for meat 2/7		2	7
3/13/87	Coppers paid Isaac Beers for Morse's Geography – Sent to Doct Baldwin		4	0
3/14/87	Paid Francis Moore' s due Bill in coppers 36/	1	16	0
3/15/87	M Leavenworth To coppers for Meat Ditto paid for Flax		1 1	11 ½ 2
3/15/87	Francis Moore to ML To 3 ½ lb butter 9/		2	7 ½
3/15/87	Eli Leavenworth to ML for 1 ½ lb butter M Leavenworth To 1 Qt Rum to Chatterton			
3/23/87	Mark Leavenworth To coppers paid for tea To ditto paid Mr Ward for meat Credit by received for 2lb 4oz old copper		4 1 2	3 ½ 6 3
3/24/87	Mark Leavenworth By cash paid for paper ..... To coppers paid Mr Chatterton To ditto paid for meat To cash ..... for ditto To coppers paid Milford		 1 2 2 3 3 10	 4 0 8 0 1 9
3/25/87	Francis Moore To 9 ½ lb cheese @ 4 ½ / lb		3	6 ¾
3/26/87	Mark Leavenworth To coppers paid Eldad Mix for meat		10	2 ½
3/26/87	Eli Leavenworth to M Leavenworth To 3 lb 6 oz Butter ..... @ 9/			
3/27/87	John Lathrop To 2 bushels Corn @ 3/		6	0
3/27/87	Mark Leavenworth To coppers paid for oysters To ditto Paid for postage letter		 1 0	 3 8
3/30/87	Mr. Mark Leavenworth To Coppers paid for 2 doz eggs .... @ 6 To ditto paid Mr Downey 13/ To cash paid ditto ditto 9/		 1 13 9	 0 0 0
3/31/87	Mr Mark Leavenworth To coppers paid for molasses		1	0
3/31/87	Mr Mark Leavenworth To coppers paid for nails for gate To ditto gave to Betsy for eggs To ditto paid for meat		 0 0 2	 2 ½ 9 6
4/6/87	Mark Leavenworth To coppers pad for molasses To ditto paid for leamons		1 1	0 0
4/6/87	Mark Leavenworth To coppers paid for wood ditto paid for Tea		6 5	0 6

Date	Account record	£	S	D
4/7/87	Mark Leavenworth To coppers paid Lardy for wood		7	6
	To ditto for Biscuits		0	6
4/18/87	Stephen Chatterton			
	To coppers 8/		1	0
	To 2 Qts Rum 4/Gal		2	0
	To ½ Bushel Corn .....@ 3/		1	6
	To 1 Qt Rum 4/Gal		1	0
	To Sundries brought over from March 2nd		3	0
		0	8	6
	Credit by carting Hay to the press		6	0
4/20/87	Mark Leavenworth To coppers pd for biscuits		0	6
	Ditto paid for bread		0	6
4/24/87	Coppers delivered Jacob Sperry to carry to Waterbury	2		
	Paid for carting to Wharfe 3 barrel Pork & Meat of Stanton		2	
	James Lane To 2 Qt Rum delivered apprentice		2	
4/27/87	Mark Leavenworth To ½ Booshel Meal			
5/3/87	New Haven 3rd May 1787 Mark Leavenworth		5	
	To coppers paid for Salmon		3	6
	To ditto paid for horse & carriage			0
5/4/87	Mr Mark Leavenworth To coppers delivered Wm Leavenworth		0	4
	To ditto paid for Corks		1	0
	To ditto		1	0
	To 1 Qt Rum delivered Chatterton		1	0
5/10/87	May 10th M Leavenworth to discussion with Timothy Phelps			
	for 2 Yards Flannel & 1 dozen Combs	1	3	
	To cash Paid ditto 19/6 Coppers 3/2	1	2	8
5/16/87	Mark Leavenworth			
	For coppers delivered Mrs L		0	6
	For ditto paid Mr Nichol for Glasses		4	0
	For ditto paid for Tea		5	0
	For ditto paid Thompson for meat		3	10
	For ditto paid Timothy Phelps to balance account		3	2
	For ditto paid for wood		5	6
5/21/87	New Haven 21st May 1787			
	Coppers Exchanged for silver		1	6

Contemporary Monetary Notes:

1. One New England Shilling = 18 Connecticut coppers
2. One New England Pound (£) = 360 Connecticut coppers
3. One Connecticut Dollar = 6 New England shillings = 108 Connecticut Coppers
4. One pound weight of Connecticut coppers valued at 2s/8p. A nominal weight of 145.8 grains each yields 48 coppers, which is why that number was used for financial transactions rather than the legislative authorization of 144 grains (six pennyweight).

Sample from the Leavenworth-Baldwin-Leavenworth Day Book

LBL Day Book - The Role of Local Merchants (Selected Entries)

Below are selected LBL entries on the single topic of bulk sales of coppers to local merchants by the mint proprietors. Here you can see the distribution of coppers through transactions directly with major businesses in the New Haven area (some of whom openly advertised the acceptance of coppers in the local newspaper ads). Again, more analysis will be forthcoming, but it is interesting to see these line items to get a feel how the majority of coppers were circulated (versus the smaller daily living transactions and the 5% sent to the treasury that may have never actually seen circulation).

Date	Account Entry	£	s	d	Est # of coins
2/12/87	Wetmore & Sherman to order for coppers by H Palmer	0	6	0	108
2/12/87	Wetmore & Sherman to coppers 7 ½ lbs @2/8	1	0	0	360
2/14/87	Wetmore & Sherman to coppers by Brown & Meloan	0	2	0	36
2/15/87	Ebenezer Beardsley to coppers paid on your order	1	7	0	486
2/15/87	Eli Leavenworth to coppers delivered Joseph Smith	0	4	0	72
2/15/87	John Goodrich to Coppers 17/6	0	17	6	315
2/15/87	Wetmore & Sherman to coppers 30/	1	10	0	540
2/16/87	Paid the balance of Simeon Baldwin order by Ebenezer Beardsley for £5.2 in coppers	2	5	0	810
2/16/87	Wetmore & Sherman to coppers 45/	2	5	0	810
2/16/87	John Goodrich to coppers 72/	3	12	0	1,296
2/19/87	Paid Oliver Meade in coppers for Wetmore & Sherman order	3	4	8	1,164

Date	Account Entry	£	s	d	Est # of coins
2/20/87	Wetmore & Sherman to coppers 120/	6	0	0	2,160
2/22/87	Samuel Russell & Co to coppers 10 Dollars	3	0	0	1,080
2/24/87	Sam Russell gave coin credit by cash 3 dollars received on account of £s in coppers	0	18	0	324
2/25/87	John Lathrop. Received in 1/6 cash & 6p coppers … To coppers paid Mr. Potter	0	2	0	36
2/26/87	Sam Russell & Co credit By cash & £3 coppers	6	1	7 ½	1,080
2/26/87	Mark Leavenworth, Esq. To coppers paid DeWitt & Sanford	0	12	0	216
2/28/87	Samuel Russell & Co to coppers 12/	0	12	0	216
3/1/87	Mark Leavenworth to coppers paid residue Woodruff Order	0	12	9	229
3/1/87	John Goodrich to order for coppers by Captain Osbourne	2	0	0	720
3/2/87	Doct Isaac Baldwin to copper to carry to Waterbury	6	0	0	2,160
3/2/87	Doct John Goodrich to coppers 15/	0	15	0	270
3/2/87	Eli Leavenworth to coppers 10/	0	10	0	180
3/7/87	To coppers delivered Capt Medad Osbourne	1	0	0	360
3/8/87	Eli Leavenworth to coppers paid in part of E Bradley order	0	9	0	162
3/9/87	John Goodrich, Esq, to coppers 70/	3	10	0	1,260
3/9/87	John Goodrich, to coppers 40/	2	0	0	720
3/10/87	Eli Leavenworth to residue of Elijah Bradley's order	1	1	0	378
3/11/87	Benedict AL Brown to coppers 5/	0	5	0	90
3/12/87	Samuel Russell & Co to coppers delivered Elijah Austin	3	10	0	1,260
3/12/87	Mark Leavenworth to coppers paid E & H Beardsley	3	14	0	1,332
3/12/87	Eli Leavenworth to coppers for Medad Osbourne's order	0	11	0	198
3/17/87	Samuel Russell credit to coppers 24/				432
3/17/87	Jonathan Baldwin's orders from John Goodrich – delivered Dr. Goodrich two of his order in favor of Jonathan Baldwin for 30 lb copper each				2,880
3/17/87	John Goodrich …. to 20 lb coppers ……. @ 2/8	2	13	4	960
3/17/87	Wm Leavenworth took to Waterbury 60 lb coppers				2,880
3/24/87	Coppers paid Joseph Shaylor (delivered Tim Hall Jr) being on account of the copper received on Isaac Jones	0	2	6	45
3/24/87	Benedict AL Brown to coppers 8/	0	8	0	144
3/24/87	John Goodrich …. To coppers 30 lb ……. @ 2/8	4	0	0	1,440
3/26/87	Sent to Waterbury by Mr 150 lb coppers ……. @ 2/8	20	0	0	7,200
3/27/87	Ebenezer Chittenden to coppers 6 dollars	1	16	0	648
3/27/87	Mark Leavenworth to coppers he carried Waterbury	0	5	0	90
3/27/87	Mark Leavenworth to coppers delivered your wife	0	12	0	216
3/29/87	The coppers sent to Waterbury on the 26th instant were counted and held out £ 21.0.7 & I added 5/ the sum which were charged me on the 27th instant	21	5	7	7,660
3/29/87	Sturges Burr to coppers	5	14	0	2,052
4/5/87	Doct Isaac Baldwin to order for coppers by Mr. Prichard To cash carried NYork To coppers carried NYork 54/ (9 dollars)	1 7 2	1 9 14	0 3 0	378 972
4/6/87	William Leavenworth to order for coppers by Michel Bronson	0	7	0	126
4/10/87	John Hickox. Paid him in coppers on Dr. Baldwin order on the credit of Wm Leavenworth letter	0 3	15 5	0 0	270

Date	Account Entry	£	s	d	Est # of coins
		4	0	0	
4/12/87	Wm Fowler to coppers … to be paid next week	4	10	0	1,620
4/13/87	John Hickox to coppers delivered Mr. Blakesley	1	14	0	612
4/14/87	William Joseph Whiting to order for coppers by Joel Atwater	2	12	8	948
4/14/87	Ebenezer Chittenden to coppers 6/	0	6	0	108
4/14/87	Wm Fowler to coppers 50/ Memo. this makes us 22/ in our favor	2	10	0	540
4/18/87	Coppers pd Isaac Baldwin order by James Cook	0	9	2	165
4/19/87	Ebenezer Chittenden to order for coppers by B. Buell	0	8	0	144
4/19/87	William Leavenworth. To coppers carried to Waterbury	0	19	10	357
4/19/87	Sam Hull (Derby miller) To coppers 40/ to be received with Sam Bishop, Esq				720
4/19/87	Sent cash to Waterbury to Dr. & Wm Coppers	5 4	14 10	9 0	 1,620
4/20/87	Samuel Russell & Co. To coppers delivered Samuel Thatcher	0	6	0	108
4/23/87	Benedict Brown to coppers 5/	0	5	0	90
4/24/87	Coppers delivered Jacob Sperry to carry to Waterbury	2	0	0	720
4/27/87	Coppers sent to Waterbury by Mr. Crossett	2	0	0	720
4/28/87	Doct Isaac Baldwin to coppers	0	2	0	36
5/2/87	To order for Coppers my Mr. Frost	0	9	6	171
5/2/87	Delivered Jonathan Baldwin 30 lb coppers for which he gave me in Gold & Silver	4 2	0 13	0 4	1,440
5/3/87	Jonathan Baldwin. Delivered him thirty weight of coppers for which we have in silver £5.12.8 ½ & one state note out in 1788 @ 3/	4 1 0	0 16 16	0 5 11	1,440
5/3/87	Jonathan Baldwin. To coppers	0	6	0	108
5/3/87	Wm Leavenworth to order for coppers by Mr. Frost	0	10	0	180
5/10/87	Wm Leavenworth carried to Waterbury of Jonathan Baldwin coppers	1	4	3	436
5/11/87	John Goodrich. To Baldwin's coppers 15 lb	2	0	0	720
5/11/87	John Curtiss. To order for coppers paid John Miles	0	9	0	162
5/16/87	Wm Leavenworth to order for coppers by Mr. Frost	0	10	0	180
5/21/87	Samuel Russel & Co. For coppers delivered Elisha L	0	1	0	18
5/22/87	Seba Bronson To coppers delivered Thomas Blakesley	0	3	0	54
5/24/87	Benedict AL Brown for coppers 1/4	0	1	4	24
5/25/87	Benj B Wilcox paid on the exchange against him & his brother's coppers	1	10	0	540
5/26/87	Seba Bronson To coppers delivered Thomas Blakesley	3	0	0	1,080
5/26/87	Samuel Russell credit by cash 2 Guineas 50/7 ½ @ Dollars 48/	5	4	7 ½	1,883
6/15/87	Benedict AL Brown to coppers	0	1	4	24
6/21/87	Capt Caleb Gilbert To coppers 14/6	0	14	6	261
6/22/87	Benedict Brown to coppers	0	3	6	63
6/26/87	Wm Leavenworth. To coppers carried to Waterbury	4	0	6	1,449
8/20/87	Sent to Waterbury to Dr Baldwin by David 50/ shillings in coppers	2	10	0	540
1/7/88	Samuel Russell & Co Credit. By Cash 14/0 By coppers 4/0 By coppers 2/0	0 0	18 2	0 0	72 36

Date	Account Entry	£	s	d	Est # of coins
2/1/88	Messrs Samuel Russell & Co. Credit By Coppers	0	8	0	144
	By ditto received of Elisha 2/	0	2	0	36
2/1/88	Mark Leavenworth. For the above coppers	0	10	0	180

New Haven 21st May 1787
May 21st Coppers Exchang'd for Silver 1. 6
Mr. Mark Leavenworth Dr.
22 For Coppers p. for Meat 2. 5½
Saml. Russel & Co. Dr.
21st For Coppers Delivd Elisha L. 1. 0
Majr. Eli Leavenworth Dr.
22 To Coppers 0. 6
Sample from the Leavenworth-Baldwin-Leavenworth Day Book

Brief Analysis of the Jarvis-Broome-Platt (JBP) Account Book

JBP Account Book: Observations:

The account book, completely in Jeremiah Platt's hand, spans the time period February 26, 1788 to December 27, 1788. It is referred to as JBP because of the company consortium and the historic prominence James Jarvis has received. However, Jeremiah Platt is author of the ledger and many have run much of the mint's activities in 1788, by inference.

Fugio copper production appears to have been concluded in the ledger by May 1, 1788 with the final shipment of kegs to New York. It is believed the first batch of federal coppers was stamped in late 1787 (keg #1) but this is not documented in this account book. Further production from May 1788 through September 1788 is believed to have been all Connecticut coppers. The last recording of wages is found on September 1, 1788, which is when production is believed to have concluded. Shipments of Fugio kegs #2 through #58 are recorded from February 26 to May 1, 1788. Each keg has a recorded tare (weight of the container itself) and recorded total weight. Using an average weight per coin results in the estimated number of Fugios delivered to New York City at just over 560,000 coppers. (Note: I presented this at the C4 Convention in November 2010.)

As for Connecticut coppers, the only reference to magnitude of pieces coined is found in the concluding profit and loss statements. This September13,1788 financial reconciliation is fascinating, as it concludes the gross and net production of copper, including wastage, from what is understood to be the entire Jarvis-Broom-Platt minting period. The account book concludes that 58,946 lbs. of Connecticut coppers were netted from the mint. Using an official weight of 144 grains, that yields nearly 2.9 million coppers. At a more realistic 135 grains per coin, the number increases to nearly 3.1 million coppers (valued at over £8,600 using 18 per shilling). If one were to reconcile the total manpower expenses, total equipment costs and whatever raw materials were actually purchased (vs. supplied by the Federal copper stores) involved in production cost for the JBP mint, then one could determine how profitable the business venture was. In the September 13, 1788 profit and loss statement, there is a reference to £2,162 total in profit (valued at 18/s) being reduced to £1,622 due to devaluation at 25/s that may imply what the consortium claims to have profited from the endeavor. More work is needed here.

JBP Account Book: Reallocation of Federal Copper to the Connecticut Mint (Page 82) :

This accounting of raw copper moved from federal usage to state usage is an interesting supplement to the age old lore that Fugio copper stock was used to make Connecticut coppers. The ledger adjusts the Copper Works' account for copper stock by reducing its inventory by 24,284 lbs. (valued at £1,214.4.0 using 1shilling per lb. of copper), and transferring that inventory "taken from the Federal Mint for account of the Connecticut Mint & made in Connecticut coppers."

The "General Account of Copper"...used to hold raw copper inventory...is said to have supplied the Connecticut Mint with enough material to manufacture 58,946 lbs. of Connecticut coined coppers. This means that an additional 34,662 lbs. of material (plus whatever wastage is allocated) - beyond the re-accounted for 24,284 lbs. discussed above – was procured and stamped by the Connecticut Mint. It is not known if this accounts only for Jarvis/Broome /Platt minting efforts (Jarvis bought a share in a New Haven company coining coppers in April 1786, and may have been producing such coppers since that time. Prior to Jarvis' involvement in April 1786 - and, perhaps, concurrently with Jarvis - other mint principals were known to be coining Connecticut coppers after General Assembly authorization was received in October 1785.)

If one assumes JBP minting efforts alone account for this 58,946 net lbs. in Connecticut Coppers, the result of Jarvis' work would be 2,829,473 state coppers (using a nominal 145.83gr.weight associated with the 2sh/8p per lb. valuation). This 1788 ledger documents minting of only 300,742 counted Connecticut coppers (6,121 net lbs.) being produced (~ 10%), leading to the conclusion most of Jarvis' coppers were made in1787.

31 Copper Works ... Dr
7 To James Jarvis Acct pd. for 24284 of Copper taken from the Federal Mint, for Acct of the Connecticut Mint, & made into Connecticut Copper as will appear by the following Accts viz. Copper Works Acct, Gen'l Acct Copper, Federal Mint, Connecticut Mint & Coined Copper ... £1214.4.—

34 Federal Mint ... Dr
32 To Connecticut Mint for the above 24284 lb Copper taken from the Federal Mint, & made into Coppers for Acct of Connecticut Mint, being a part of which is included in the wastage by the Federal Mint has for by the General Acct of Copper, which Mint now gs to the Cr of the Connecticut Mint & deduces the qtt delivered the works by the Federal Mint, so much ... Pounds of Copper 24284

35 Connecticut Mint ... Dr
32 To General Acct of Copper for the whole qty of Connecticut Coined Coppers viz. as will particularly appear, in the Accts of Copper Works, & Coined Coppers ... Pounds of Q 58946

Sample from the Jarvis-Broome-Platt Ledger, Page 82

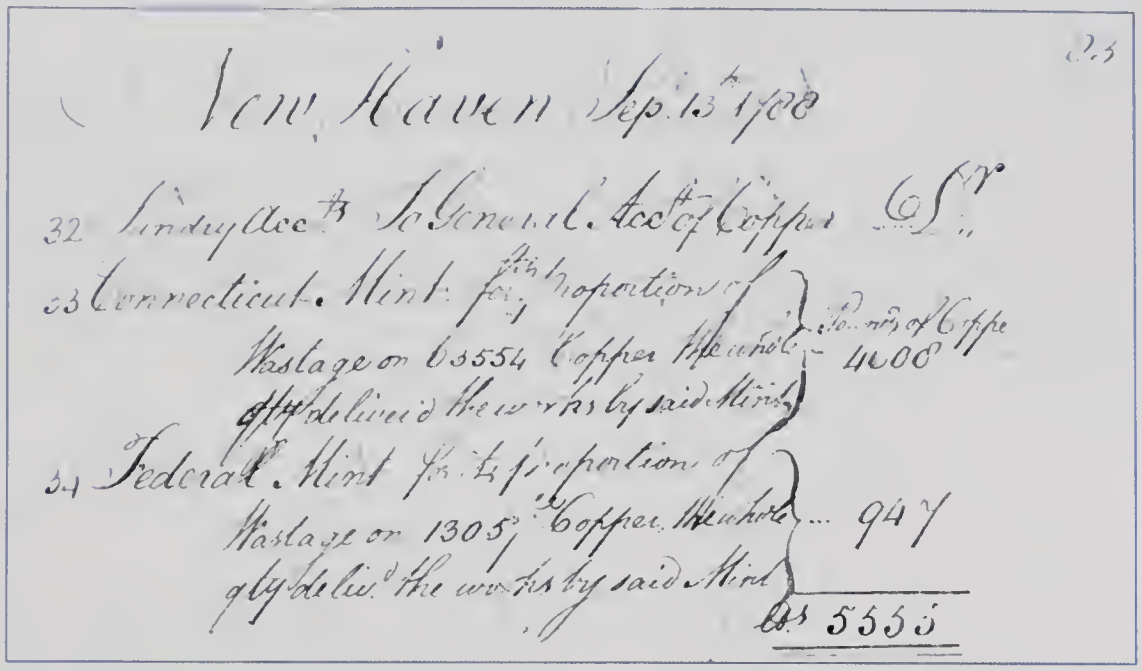
JBP Account Book: Copper Wastage (Page 83) :

This account entry discusses the amount of material lost during coining as "wastage."It does not define categories of wastage, be it simply unusable copper, lost copper, scraps which could be reprocessed, etc.

The Connecticut Mint is said to have used 63,554 gross lbs. of copper. Accounting for a loss of 4,608 lbs. (7.25%) due to "wastage" nets the amount on the prior ledger page of 58,946 net lbs. of coined copper..

The Federal Mint is said to have used 13,057 gross lbs. of copper in making Fugios. Accounting for a loss of 947 lbs. (7.25%) due to "wastage" nets 12,110 lbs. of coined federal copper. This is an interesting number to work with. Earlier in this ledger, kegs two through

fifty-eight of federal copper were shipped to New York with a net shipment (after tare) of 11,910 lbs. of coined material. Assuming the undocumented keg number one is 200 net pounds, that results in 12,110 lbs. of federal copper.


New Haven Sep. 13th 1788

32 Lindly Acc.ts Sd. General Acc.t of Copper Cr.

33 Connecticut Mint for ⅓th proportion of
Wastage on 63554 Copper Weight ... 4000
gly delivd the works by said Mint

34 Federal Mint for ⅓th proportion of
Wastage on 1305 Copper Weight ... 947
gly delivd the works by said Mint

63 5555

Sample from the Jarvis-Broome-Platt Ledger, Page 83

JBP Account Book: Raw Copper Total:

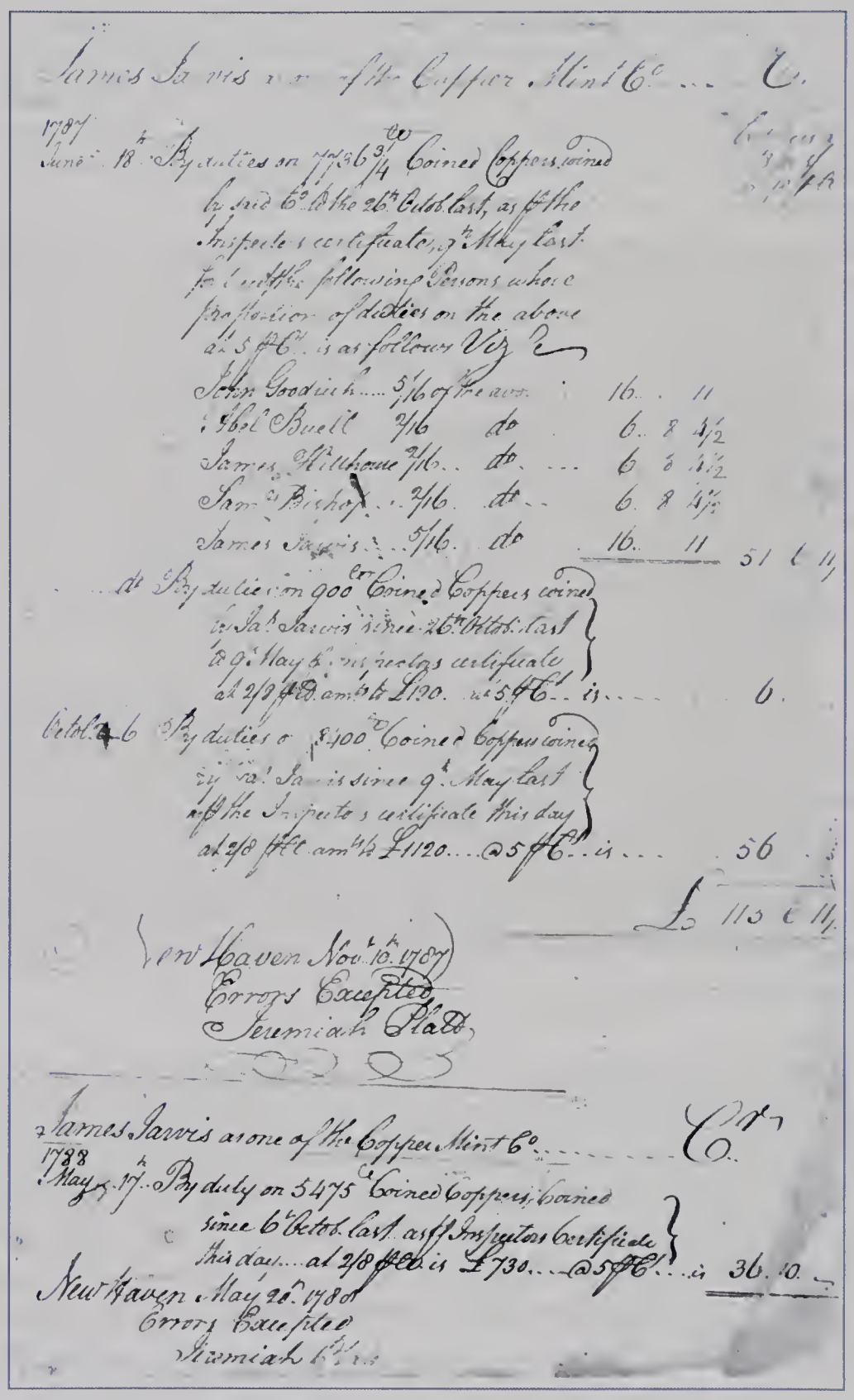
These ledger entries imply JBP various coining activities made use of a total 76,611 lbs. of raw copper. This compares favorably with what Jarvis was believed to have received from the federal copper stock, amounting to 71,174 lbs. (per a reference in Crosby, pages 298-299). We know from earlier in this ledger that there was another 979 lbs. of "old" copper purchased in 1788. This accounts for 94% of the material Jarvis claims to have used, with the missing 4,458 lbs. either purchased as "old' copper in prior years, or possibly inherited from earlier Connecticut minting efforts (i.e., LBL or the original 1785 company).

JBP Account Book: Do the totals make sense ?

The total raw copper of 76,611 lbs. appears reasonable with federal copper stock and "old" copper availability. The total coined Federal copper (12,715 ½ lbs. net for approximately half a million Fugio coppers) appears reasonable. The total coined Connecticut copper (58,946 lbs. net for approximately 3 million state coppers) appears reasonable from a manufacturing viewpoint ...and agrees with modern mintage estimates from surviving coinage assumptions.

However, records of Connecticut State coinage inspections were not supporting the production of so many state coppers (leading to a speculation of clandestine coining by the JBP contingent). Even here, though, there is new information being discovered ... by Jim Rosen (in the CT Historical Society), these two mint account books (in the New Haven Museum) and in some recently located Norman Bryant/Edward Barnsley archives - in the form of Connecticut mint, treasury and inspection records from 1786 through 1788.

Jim Rosen is writing an article documenting his original inspection manuscript findings from the Connecticut Historical Society. An example of bulk inspection information found in the JBP ledger is shown below for June 1787 through May 1788. More discoveries expected to round out this inspection knowledge and those involved are now confirming that efforts of all New Haven based Connecticut Coppers mints were legitimate and had official inspections and status.



James Jarvis one of the Copper Mint Co. ... Cr.

1787
June 18th By duties on 7536 3/4 Coined Coppers coined by said Co. to the 26th Octob. last, as p. the Inspectors certificate, & 7th May last for which the following Persons whose proportion of duties on the above 7536 3/4 is as follows Viz

John Goodrich	5/16 of the am.		16.	11
Abel Buell	2/16	do	6.	8 4½
James Hillhouse	2/16	do	6.	8 4½
Sam. Bishop	2/16	do	6.	8 4½
James Jarvis	5/16	do	16.	11

51 6 11

do By duties on 900 Coined Coppers coined by Ja. Jarvis since 26th Octob. last & 9th May last, per Inspectors certificate at 2/8 p. C. am.t to £120. on 5476 is ... 6.

Octob. 6 By duties on 8400 Coined Coppers coined by Ja. Jarvis since 9th May last as p. the Inspectors certificate this day at 2/8 p. C. am.t to £1120. on 5476 is ... 56.

£ 113 6 11

New Haven Nov.r 10. 1787
Errors Excepted
Jeremiah Platt

James Jarvis as one of the Copper Mint Co. ... Cr.

1788
May 17th By duty on 5475 Coined Coppers, coined since 6th Octob. last as p. Inspectors Certificate this day ... at 2/8 p. C. is £730. on 5476 is 36. 10.

New Haven May 20th 1788
Errors Excepted
Jeremiah Platt

Sample from the Jarvis-Broome-Platt Ledger, Inspection Documentation

⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘

CONNECTICUT MANUSCRIPTS CONCERNING THE COMPANY FOR COINING COPPERS

(Jim Rosen and Randy Clark)

While on a recent fishing expedition in the Connecticut Historical Society's late 18th century Connecticut manuscript collection of then State Treasurer John Lawrence, Jim Rosen, quite unexpectedly, came across a number of historically significant documents relating to the Company for Coining Coppers. In addition, Jay Knipe, on one expedition with Jim, also found an important letter. These papers, signed by or addressed to Jerimiah Platt, John Goodrich, Joseph Hopkins, John Lawrence, as well as the Inspectors, David Austin, Ebenezer Chittenden and Isaac Beers, shed additional light on the workings of mints and minters of Connecticut state coppers.

It is well known that an act for the establishment of a "*mint for coining and manufacturing coppers*" was passed by the Upper and Lower Houses of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut on October 20, 1785. Records indicate that the Company for Coining Coppers[1] was established on November 12, 1785, between eight equal partners, the majority of whom were regional financial backers. In a later Connecticut Legislative Inquest on mint activities, held on April 7, 1789, in New Haven, and attended by Samuel Bishop, James Hilhouse, Mark Leavenworth, Esq., and John Goodrich, it is stated,

> *"that on the 12th Day of Novbr 1785 Samuel Bishop James Hilhouse John Goodrich & Joseph Hopkins the Original Grantees named in sd Revolve of Assembly entered into Articles of Agreement With Pierpoint Edwards & Jonathan Ingersol Esqs and Abel Bewil and Elias Shipman and formed a Company by the name of the Company for Coining Coppers and thereby became Joint Owners of the Right of Coining Coppers and equal Sharers of the Profit ... or Loss arising therefrom and under equal Obligations to Conform to the Regulations of sd Resolve that they Jointly pursued sd Business...."*[2]

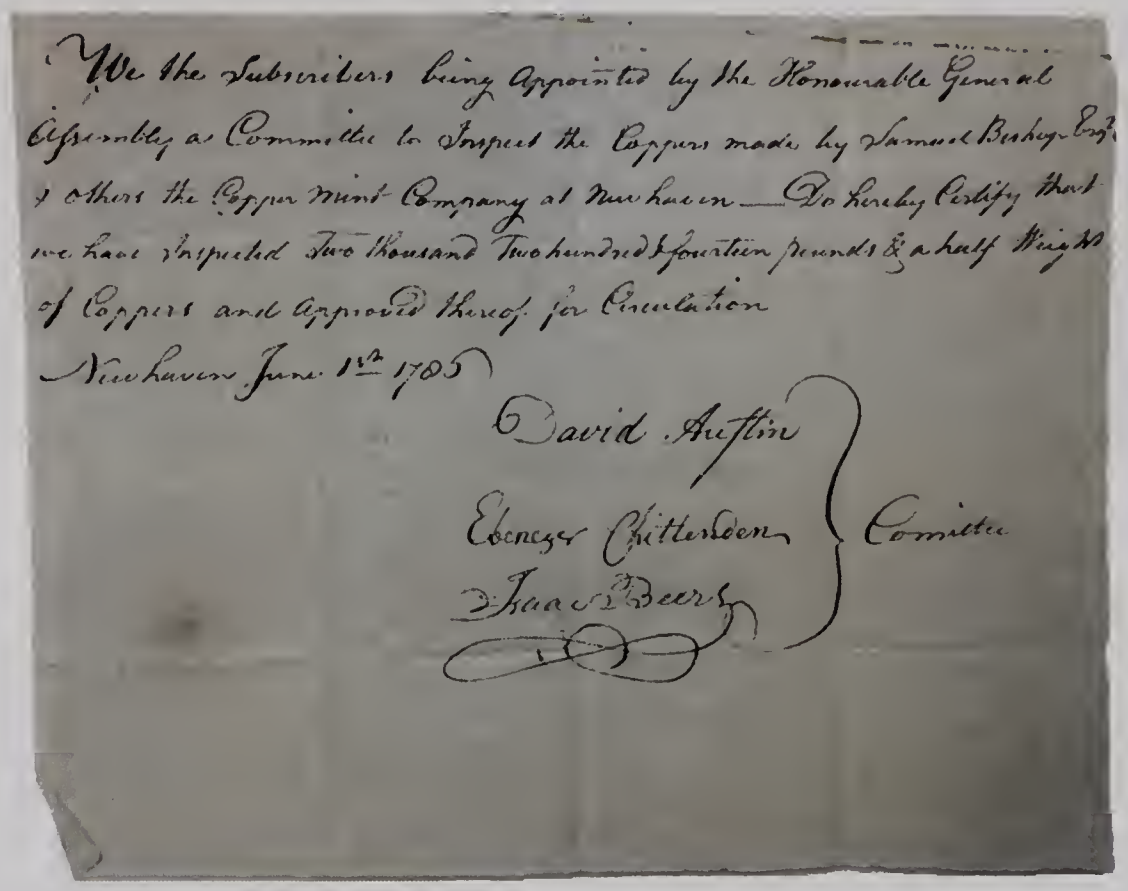
A condition in this legislative act was "*the memorialists paying into the Treasury of this state, at the end of every six months, one twentieth part of all coppers by them coined or manufactured at said mint.*" In addition, the State intended to approve coppers before being "*put off or into circulation*" by appointing an Inspection Committee, who "*shall from time to time appoint such inspection to be made at the expense of the memorialists.*" As a result, there were no official guidelines for when inspections would occur (except prior to releasing coppers into circulation) and no specific timing on how long afterward the mint had to submit the state's share.

[1] Sometimes called The Company for Coining Coppers, sometimes called The Copper Mint Company. Without seeing an incorporation document it may never be clear if there ever was an official name.

[2] Crosby, Sylvester S, *The Early Coins of American,* Boston, 1875, pp. 221-223. Original document is in the Connecticut State Library manuscript collection, #251.

Recent Findings

The first historical document recently located in the Connecticut Historical Society to be discussed (Figure 1.) is dated June 1, 1786, and signed by David Austin, Ebenezer Chittenden and Isaac Beers and relates to their "inspection" of a 2,214½ lb. production run of coppers. These individuals were among an Inspection Committee appointed in the authorizing 1785 legislative act, made up of "*the Honerable Roger Sherman and James Wadsworth Esqrs, David Austin Esqr and Misters Ebenezer Chittenden & Isaac Beers or the major part of them who are hereby appointed a Committee for that purpose.*" After inspecting the material, this sub-committee of Austin, Chittenden and Beers deemed the material "*approved thereof for Circulation.*"


We the Subscribers being Appointed by the Honourable General Assembly a Committe to Inspect the Coppers made by Samuel Bishop Esq & others the Copper Mint Company at New haven — Do Hereby Certify that we have Inspected Two Thousand Two hundred & fourteen pounds & a half Weight of Coppers and Approved Thereof for Circulation

New haven June 1st 1786

David Austin

Ebenezer Chittenden

Isaac Beers

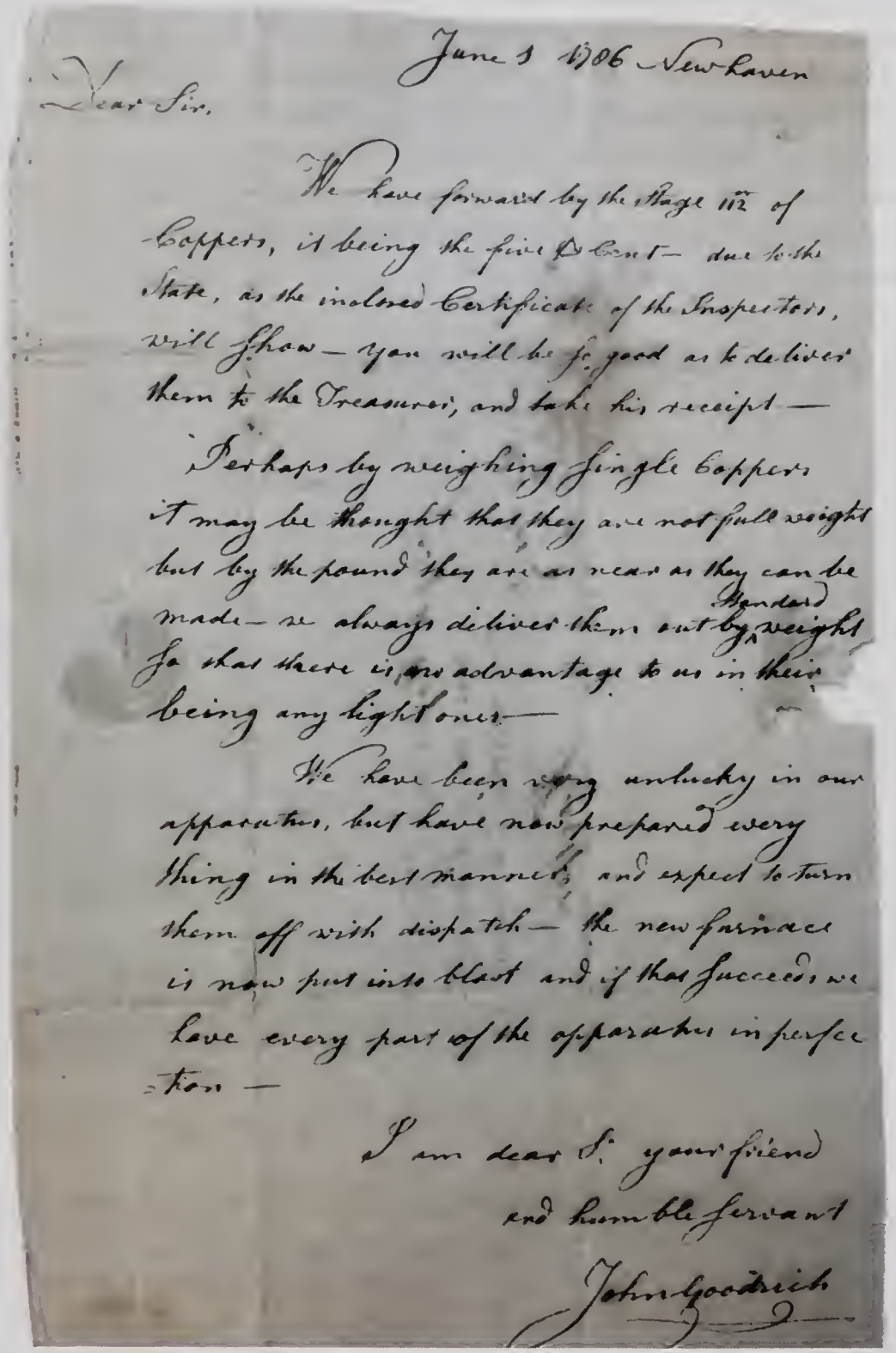
} Comitte

Figure 1. Inspection letter, June 1, 1786.

The second historical document (Figure 2.a.) to be discussed appears to have accompanied the first, as a cover letter. It is written by John Goodrich, also dated June 1, 1786, from New Haven, and is addressed to "*Joseph Hopkins Esq, member of the Assembly or in his absence the Treasurer, Hartford.*" As seen to the left of the address on the other side of the letter (Figure 2.b.), the notation is found "*with a box to be left at the Treasury,*" seemingly referring to a box of newly minted Connecticut Coppers that would have been due to the state. Interestingly, in March 1786, Joseph Hopkins, one of the original shareholders in the "Company" had sold his interest in it to John Goodrich (*Ibid.*)

This letter documents 112 pounds of coppers were sent to Joseph Hopkins, a seated member of the Assembly, or alternatively directly to the Treasurer, John Lawrence. Technically, 5% of the total 2,214 ½ lbs. inspected would come out closer to 110 ¾, but these 112 pounds of Coppers are described as "*it being the five percent – due to the State,*

as the inclosed Certificate of the Inspectors will show – you will be so good as to deliver them to the Treasurer, and take his receipt." The certificate that Goodrich is alluding to is the inspection certificate. (See figure 1.)



June 1 1786 New Haven

Dear Sir,

We have forward by the Stage 112 of Coppers, it being the five p Cent — due to the State, as the inclosed Certificate of the Inspectors, will show — you will be so good as to deliver them to the Treasurer, and take his receipt —

Perhaps by weighing Single Coppers it may be thought that they are not full weight but by the pound they are as near as they can be made — we always deliver them out by Standard weight so that there is no advantage to us in their being any light ones —

We have been very unlucky in our apparatus, but have now prepared every thing in the best manner, and expect to turn them off with dispatch — the new furnace is now put into blast and if that Succeeds we have every part of the apparatus in perfection —

I am dear Sr. your friend and humble Servant

John Goodrich

Figure 2.a. John Goodrich's cover letter, June 1, 1786.

The Goodrich letter further goes on to state that individual coppers might not be full weight, *"but by the pound they are as near as they can be made."* Goodrich goes on to explain, *"we always deliver them out by standard weight so that there is no advantage to us in being any light ones."* He then goes on to tell Hopkins that the mint has been *"very unlucky in our apparatus, but have now prepared everything in the best manner and expect*

to turn them off with dispatch - the new furnace is now put into blast and if that succeeds we have every part of the apparatus in perfection."

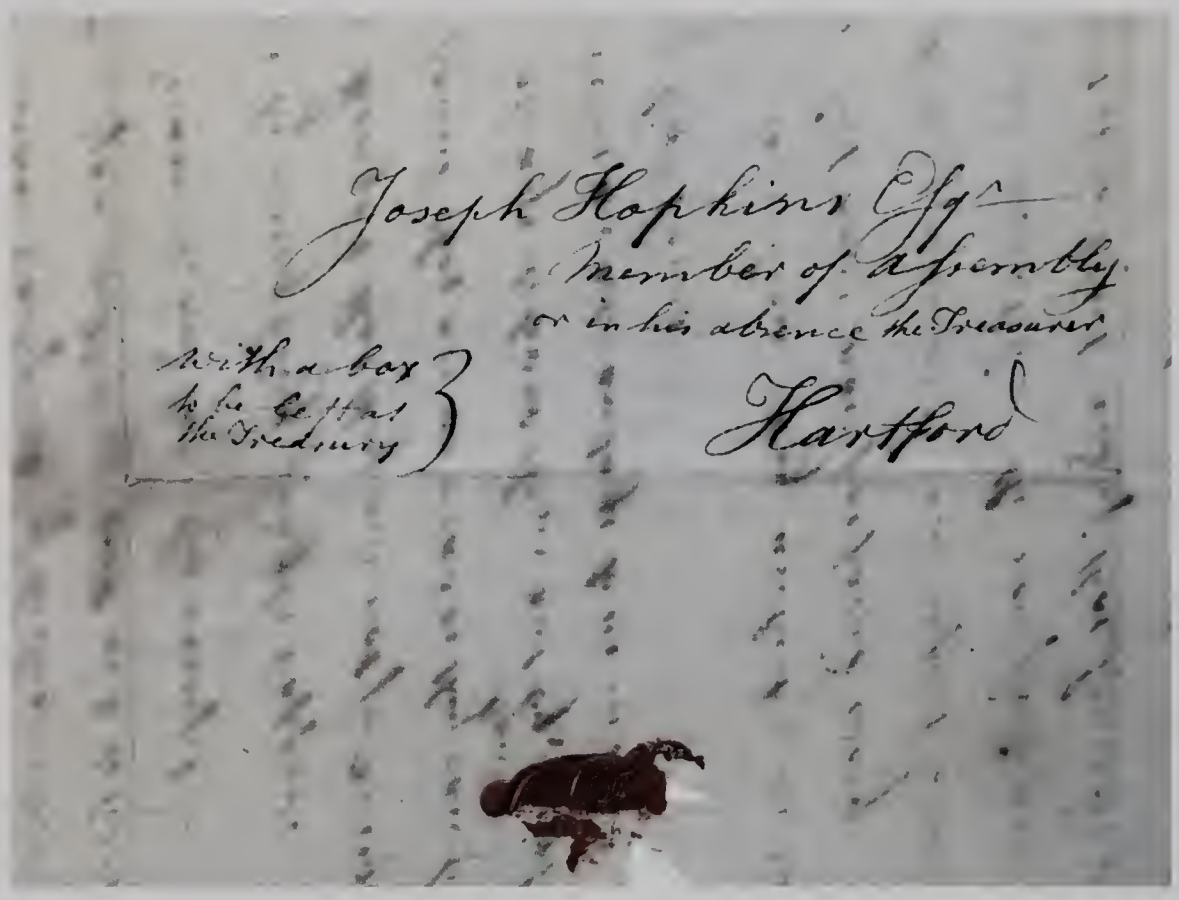
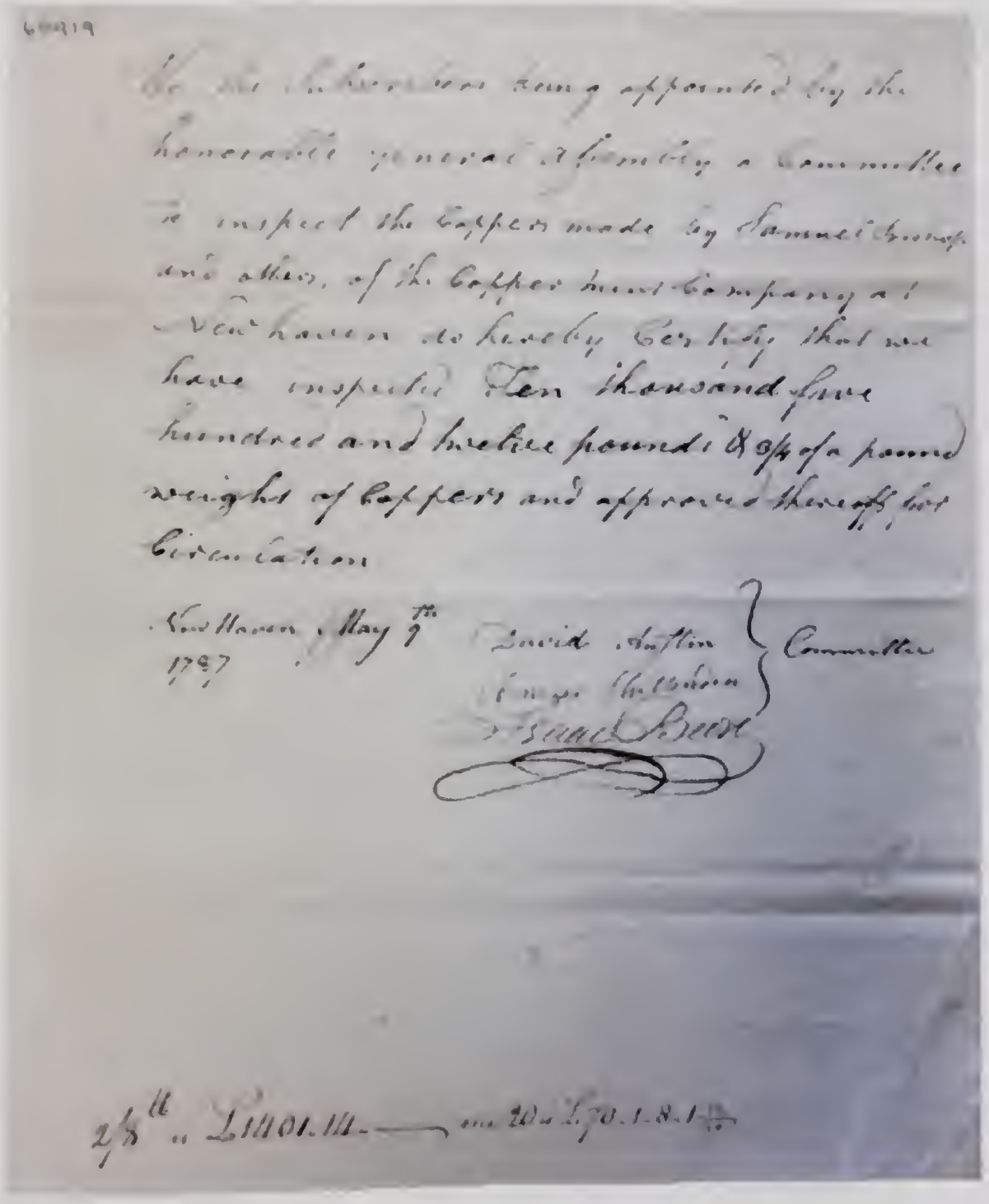


Figure 2.b. Back of Goodrich's June 1, 1786 cover letter

The estimated number of coppers in the 112 lbs. that Goodrich sent to Hopkins for delivery to the Treasury is calculated to be 5,377 coins. While the legislative act authorized six pennyweight (144 grains) per copper, for financial purposes the Connecticut mint, the state Treasury and local merchants consistently used a standard weight 145.8 grains resulting in 48 coppers to the lb. For reference, there are 7,000 grains in one pound weight, avdp. Of course, the mint did acknowledge difficultly maintaining proper weight. (Actual coppers from the 1785-1786 era are known to be closer to a 135 grain average.) The value of these 112 lbs. of coppers, assuming 5,377 in count, is £14.18.8 $^{2}/_{3}$ (14 pounds, 18 shillings, 8 $^{2}/_{3}$ pence) and during this time period, the value of Connecticut coppers was 18 to the Connecticut shilling of account. If an average of 135 grains is used, the value of 112 lbs. is closer to £16.2.7 $^{2}/_{3}$.

The third historical document to be discussed (Figure 3) is dated May 9, 1787, and signed by Inspectors David Austin, Ebenezer Chittenden and Isaac Beers. It relates to their approval of a 10,512 ¾ lb. production run of coppers. As before, after inspecting the material, this sub-committee deemed the material "*approved thereoff for Circulation.*" A footnote on the letter values the total batch inspected at £1401.14.0 and one twentieth at £70.1.8.1 12/20. To confirm, 10,512 ¾ lb. at 48 coppers per lb. yields 504,612 coins. At 18/sh, this results in 28,034 sh or £1401.14.0.



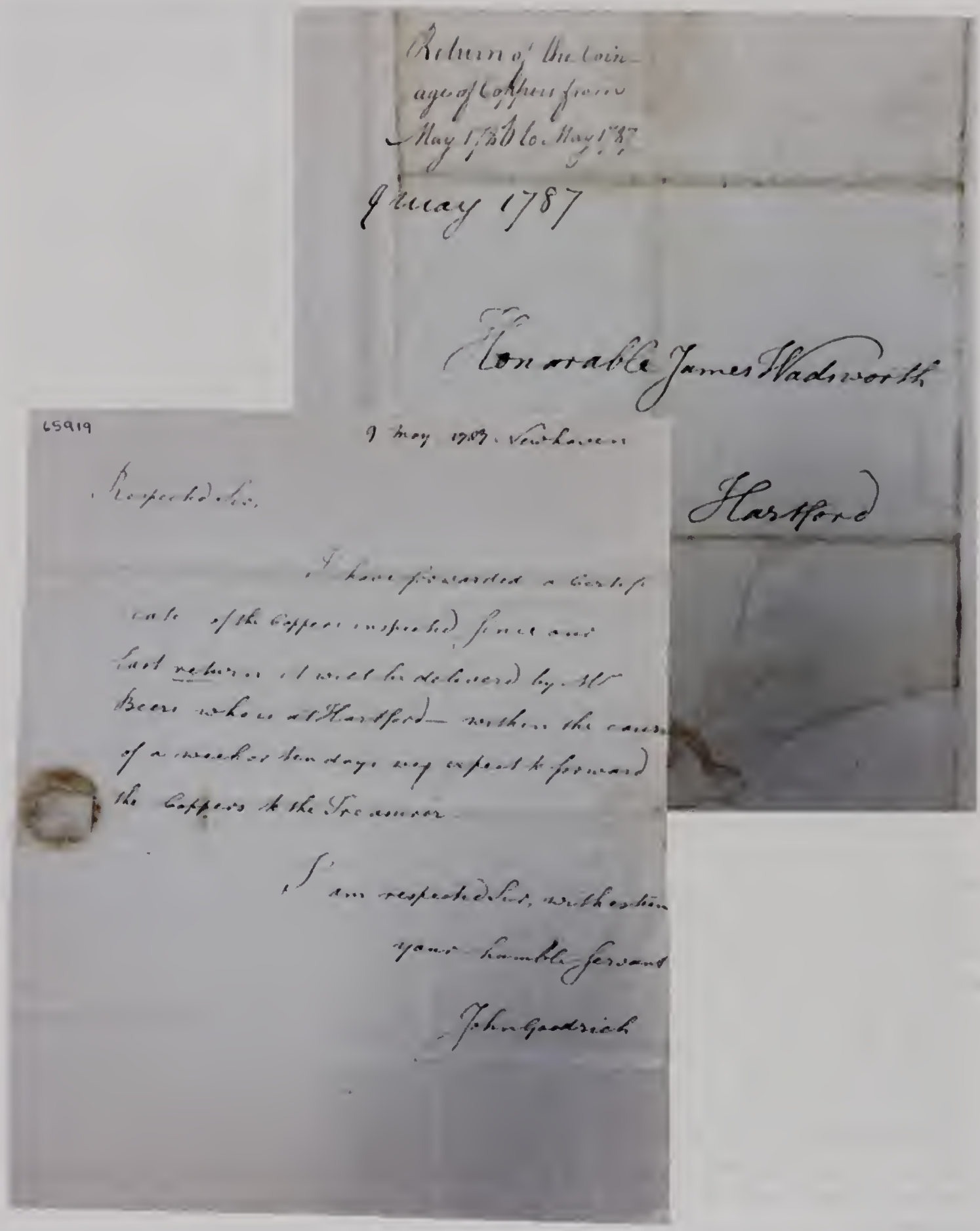
We the Subscribers being appointed by the Honorable general Assembly a Committee to inspect the Coppers made by Samuel Brown and others, of the Copper Mine Company at New Haven do hereby Certify that we have inspected Ten thousand five hundred and twelve pounds & 9/16 of a pound weight of Coppers and approved thereof for Circulation

New Haven May 9th 1787

David Austin
Jonas Galpin
Samuel Beers
} Committee

Figure 3. May 9, 1787 inspection document

The fourth document is a cover letter for the May 9, 1787 inspection document (Figure 4.) from John Goodrich to the Honorable James Wadsworth, a member of the Connecticut State Senate and State Comptroller. Also dated May 9, 1787, it relates to "*a Certificate of the Coppers Inspected*" stating that "*it will be delivered by Mr Beers who is at Hartford –within the course of a week or ten days we expect to forward the Coppers to the Treasurer.*" The backside adds clarification that this inspection is for "*Coinage of Coppers from May 1786 to May 1787.*"


Return of the Coinage of Copper from May 1, 1786 to May 1787

January 1787

To Honorable James Wadsworth

65919

9 May 1787. Newhaven

Hartford

Respected Sir,

I have forwarded a Return of the Coppers coined since our last return & must be delivered by the Bearer who is at Hartford — within the space of a month ten days my expect to forward the Coppers & the Treasurer

I am respected Sir, with esteem
your humble servant
John Goodrich

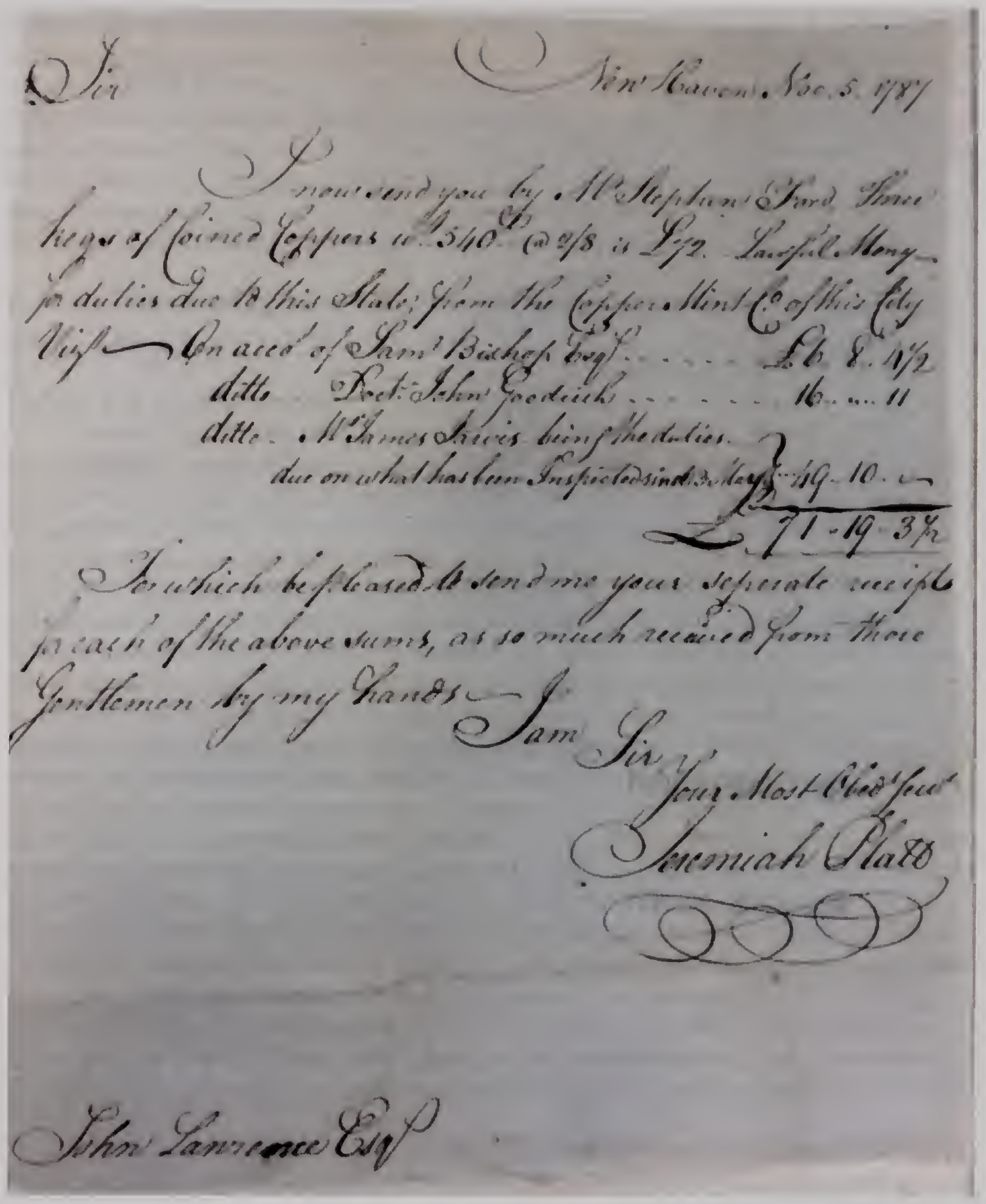
Figure 4. (Left) Body of John Goodrich's cover letter of May 9, 1787. (Right) The reverse side.

It should be noted these two May 9, 1787 dated manuscripts have been previously written up in the Colonial Newsletter, October 1973, pp. 412-414, recounting a rescuing of Historical Society materials from the 1955 flood. A copy of each has also been held in the Connecticut State Library for many years.

The final manuscript in this folio of documents is a letter dated November 5, 1787, from Jeremiah Platt to John Lawrence Esq. who was the current Treasurer of Connecticut. On the back of this letter (Figure 5.a.) is a notation at the lower left stating "*Mr. Ford with 3 kegs of Coppers.*"

Figure 5.a. Back of Jeremiah Platt's November 5, 1787 letter.

The body of the letter (Figure 5.b., below) states, *"I now send you by M^r^ Stephen Ford, Three kegs of Coined Coppers wt. 540 lbs is £72 Lawful Money."* Apparently Mr. Ford, a mint employee as noted in Jarvis, Platt and Broome's 1788 account ledger books, is ostensibly the delivery person of his day. This letter details the 5% Royalty *"for duties due to this State from the Copper Mint C^o^ of this City"* (New Haven). What is fascinating about this letter and what separates it from the Goodrich letter to Hopkins, is the percentages of coppers assigned to specific individuals and of course the date, November 5, 1787. The date is significant in that November 5, 1787 is clearly 5 months *after* the "Company for Coining Coppers" was by all accounts dissolved (*Ibid.*). But, a different company name is being used, the "Copper Mint Company". Given that this name was used in the Inspection letter (Figure 1) of May 1, 1786, well before the "Company" was dissolved, in all likelihood it appears that the mint went by two names, the "Company for Coining Coppers" and the "Copper Mint Company" (personal communication with John Kraljevich).



Sir New York Nov. 5. 1787

I now send you by Mr Stephens & Ford Three Hogsheads of Coined Copper weighing 3540 @ 9/8 is £332. 5. 0 Lawful Money for duties due to this State from the Copper Mint Co of this City viz — On acco of Sam Bishop Esq £6. 8. 1½
ditto Revd John Goodrich 16. 11
ditto Mr James Stevens being the duties due on what has been Inspected since May 3d ..... 49. 10.
£71. 19. 3½

To which be pleased to send me your Receipt for each of the above sums, as so much received from those Gentlemen by my Hands —

I am Sir
Your Most Obed Servt
Jeremiah Platt

John Lawrence Esq

Figure 5.b. Jeremiah Platt's November 5, 1787 letter.

Crosby states from the April 7, 1789 State Inquest in New Haven of Bishop, Hillhouse, Leavenworth and Goodrich,

> *"...that about the 1st of June 1787 sd Bishop & sd Goodrich sold to sd Jarvis 2/8 Parts of sd Compvs Right."*
>
> *"That the Present Owners are*
> *James Jarvis 4/8 and 1/16 Parts*
> *James Hillhouse Esqr 1/8 Part*
> *Mark Leavenworth Esqr 1/8 Part*
> *Abel Buel 1/8 Part*
> *John Goodrich 1/16 Part"*
>
> *"Who carryed on the Coinage of Coppers until About the 1st day of June 1787 Since which Time they have ceased to Carry on sd Business - and on Examination sd Bishop Hillhouse Leavenworth and Goodrich Declared that they had not put of or into Circulation any of sd Coppers Except they had been Inspected."*

Unlike the June 1, 1786-dated Goodrich letter, the November 5, 1787 Platt letter is significant in that it details not only the total amount of copper to be given as royalty, but the exact amount of coppers credited per person in pounds, shillings and pence. The individuals credited were Bishop, Goodrich and Jarvis. From accounts of the Hon. Henry Meigs, as related to Charles Bushnell in 1854,[5] and corroborated by the Jarvis, Broome and Platt 1788 account ledger, these gentlemen definitely had an interest in a company coining Connecticut coppers that was not the original "*Company for Coining Coppers,*" which apparently ceased to exist by June 1, 1787. This new entity, seemingly morphed from the original "*Company,*" continued to have their coins inspected and continued sending the 5% royalty to the Treasurer, as evidenced by the Platt ledgers of 1788. This then certainly explains why Platt's signature is on this Royalty letter dated six months after the dissolution of the "C*ompany for Coining Coppers.*"

The letter states that "*Three kegs of Coined Coppers wt.#540* lb....*@2/8* {2 shillings 8 pence/pound} *is £72...Lawful Money for duties (*royalties) *to this State from the Copper Mint Co of this City".* These 3 kegs appear credited to:

> *"On acct of Saml Bishop, Esq..... .....£6.....8.....4 ½*
> *ditto...Doct. John Goodrich..... £16.....11*
> *ditto...Mr James Jarvis being the duties...*
> *due on what has been Inspected since 3 May.....£49....10...~*
> *£71....19.....3 ½"*

[5] Crosby, Sylvester S, *The Early Coins of American,* Boston, 1875, pp. 210-211.

Why didn't Goodrich, in earlier letters, also break down the Royalty allocations as did Platt? Perhaps he did in another letter that is now missing. As this fishing expedition has shown, new information is out there just waiting to be found. I am sure that these documents will shed new light on the Connecticut Mint and its workings and its relationship to the State of Connecticut, and certainly will add to the information already known about the "Company for Coining Coppers" and the "Copper Mint Company", be they the same company or different. They certainly are pieces of the greater puzzle important to report on and sure to stimulate more research into this area.

The authors are indebted to the Connecticut Historical Society for reproductions of their manuscripts.

Follow Up comments from Randy Clark

Several things are going on here, as we witness the transition of the New Haven coppers mint from an early production phase, to high volume production and reorganization, and then to conclusion. Let me preface my comments with the information that these recently found documents in many cases were previously seen and noted by either C. F. Luther or Norman Bryant, as evidenced by tabular notes later passed down to Edward Barnsley and *CNL* editor James Spilman, but left unpublished. However, those tabular notes did not expound on the complete contents of these letters between the mint and the legislature, but simply noted the monetary transactions by date and amount. Even the recently rediscovered New Haven mint account books appear to have been previously identified and left unannounced and unpublished, as evidenced by their proper cataloging in the New Haven museum that held them (again, I suspect Norman Bryant, who spent quite a bit of time there researching the regional mint, was aware of them). As some of us have recently learned, the parable "publish or perish," used in academia to encourage authors to make their findings public or face obscurity, applies to our hobby as well.

Okay, now for the letters that Jim Rosen has located and made available to researchers. To put things into perspective, we can now pull from several sources of information to identify context. There have been documents found by Peter Griffin and Jay Knipe documenting leasing of sites by the New Haven mint, which can be used to estimate onset of mint production relative to the October 1785 legislative authorization. Those findings are not yet published, so we need to set that aside for now.

There are also two relevant account books now available to researchers, one dated 1787-1791 from a subset of mint participants (the Leavenworth, Baldwin, Leavenworth contingent) and one dated 1788 from another subset of mint participants (the Jarvis, Broome Platt contingent). A transcription of these will be published in the *CNL* this year.

And there are other letters known, some in the Connecticut State Library and some in the Connecticut Historical Society (the latter being Jim Rosen's recent source), between mint employees, mint inspectors and the state legislature or treasury, that will be documented and published in coming years.

The picture this information paints will become clearer to all of us as this material is published and digested. For now, my conclusion is there were several authorized organizations of the mint, with investors dropping in and out over the time period 1785 to late 1788, but continuously retaining legislative approval. While conspiracy theorists always have a more interesting tale to tell, it is my assumption at this time that all of these incantations of the mint were legit and conducted business in a forthright manner – as far as Connecticut was concerned. Records of formal mint inspections are now available from 1786, 1787 and 1788, which jibe with much of the information present in the mint account books from 1787 and 1788. There are still gaps in our reconciliation of the total quantity of coppers made as shown in the 1789 Connecticut State Inquest and in the 1788 mint account book, but we wouldn't want the understanding of these things to be too easy – Where's the fun in that?

Most enjoyable to me, being interested in colonial manufacturing enterprises, is the 1786-dated letter between two mint sponsors ... John Goodrich and Joseph Hopkins ... outlining early mint production difficulties and upcoming improvements. To a Connecticut enthusiast fatigued at the constant attention given to Buel and Jarvis in historical articles, it is a breath of fresh air that other important people behind the scenes are finally being recognized. John Goodrich appears to have run the mint production operation through late 1787, after which it seems to have turned over to Broome and/or Platt. Joseph Hopkins was key to getting mint authorization in 1785 and while he dropped out early from the company itself, he was skewered in the public domain as "Joe Copper" for his legislative support of coppers versus paper currency (and his anti-federalist thinking during the constitutional debates).

Jim Rosen pointed out a dilemma, of sorts, with another letter found documenting a mint submission to the treasury from November 1, 1787. (Per the tabular notes presumed from Norman Bryant, there will also be another one, possibly in the same location, dated May 31, 1788.) The confusion comes from the 1789-dated Connecticut State Inquest that defines mint ownership from 1785 to June 1787 and states coppers production stopped in mid-1787. As you recall, the State Inquest was chartered with confirming that the "*resolve of the Assembly has been complied with*" as to the weight of coppers made and the 5% due to the state treasury. The Inquest also commissioned a legislative examination into the "*transactions of those persons*" as they judge proper. It is my conclusion this 1789-Inquest was trying to identify who made the very light weight and stylistically different 1788-dated coppers associated with Machin's Mills (understandably not represented in the 5% of coppers the Connecticut state treasury still had in inventory as late as 1791).

Four mint principals who had dropped out of coppers production in late 1787-were either interviewed or deposed (Samuel Bishop, James Hillhouse, Mark Leavenworth, and John Goodrich) by the 1789 State Inquest. The telling of their side of the story is consistent with the mint account book from Leavenworth, Baldwin and Leavenworth. As any who have ever been through a legal deposition know, you limit your responses to your personal conduct and knowledge – and stay away from other topics. Since the Inquest did not have representation from the New Haven mint contingent that continued production into late

1788 (the Jarvis, Broome, Platt group), it is perhaps not surprising that the entirety of mint production after mid-1787 was not discussed or documented by the 1789 Inquest.

That said, the 1788-dated account book from the Jarvis, Broome and Platt contingent does document ongoing inspections of copper and submissions to the state legislature into 1788 – which is consistent with the letter Jim found perplexing. Since there apparently never was an Inquest done with this team, we'll never know if their business was equally transparent and above board. It is believed that the output of the 1788 New Haven mint era was 1787-dated only (i.e. back-dated) and of equally high quality and weight as earlier mint production. This 1788-dated Jarvis-Broome-Platt mint account book goes to great length to document a financial reconciliation of the total Connecticut coppers (and Fugio) mint production.

As an aside, it is the current conclusion of this Connecticut coppers researcher that the entirety of 1788-dated Connecticut coppers was produced out-of-state at Machin's Mills.

We expect more complete and integrated analyses of these new Connecticut mint records and letters to be available in the coming years. What an exciting era for enthusiasts of this state coinage!

⌘⌘⌘⌘⌘

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WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU HIT THE WALL? HIT BACK!!!

(Part Two)

(Jeff Rock)

In the previous section of this article we explored new areas that you could collect to keep your collection going – and growing. Those explorations mostly focused on new areas of interest, both colonial and colonial-relevant. This second section will explore ways to STAY in your area of interest but to continue to add to your collection.

The popular Horned Bust variety of Connecticut Copper (1787 Miller 4-L), showing a large die break at the front of the bust near the effigy's neck; this variety comes in an array of different die states from perfect to a much larger, heavier crack – one Connecticut copper specialist collected over 25 different die states just of this single variety!

IF IT AIN'T BROKE, DON'T BUY IT: You can add die states to your collecting interest. While not every variety in a given coinage series will have dramatic variations in die state, some do, and those can be pursued, often at minimal cost if the varieties are not that rare to begin with. Vermont copper specialists have several distinct die states of the Ryder 2 landscape, as well as deteriorating die states of the Ryder 13 Britannia reverse, the mysterious Ryder 16s with dots appearing above the head, the "Horned Bust" Ryder 24 and 25 and the much rarer Ryder 26, 28 and 29 that come with varying degrees of die breaks. Massachusetts copper collectors have fewer die states than other series, but also fewer varieties, so that makes sense. The "Horned Eagle" can be found in perfect and broken states, and a few other dies have some collectible variation as well. New Jersey specialists have more -- the most famous being the Running Fox varieties of Maris 77-dd, 77 1/2-dd and 78-dd (now collapsed into one variety in different stats), but there are some amazing cool die states in varieties like Maris 6-D, 31-L, 46-e and 65-u, all of which are available for little or no premium. Not surprising, the much larger series of Connecticut coppers -- with nearly triple the varieties of its closest competitor, the New Jersey coppers -- offer an even larger number of varieties with collectible die states. The most famous is the 1787 Muttonhead variety, Miller 1.2-C that comes in over a half dozen distinct die states from full, bold legends through several different grindings down of both dies with parts of letters lost in each grinding, down to a state where there is no trace of peripheral legend, even on a mint state coinage. Equally famous is the Connecticut "Horned Bust" variety, also 1787, this one known as Miller 4-L, which comes in a dozen or so different

die stats ranging from a rarer perfect one, then with a tiny die break in the field that grows and attaches to the bust eventually looking like a large horn attached to the bust much like a rhinoceros' horn. But there are other die states available as well, some already well known enough to acquire nicknames (1787 Miller 15-S, the "Fatal Flaw" 1788 Miller 14.1-L.2 "Fatal Break," the varieties sharing obverse 33.28 with the "Snipe Nose" die breaks, etc.). The Fugio copper series might have the most-studied die states in history, with a series of articles written on them by Michael McLaughlin and published in *Penny-Wise* years ago (and major die states noted in the updated Newman book and the just-published Rob Retz book); for Fugio coppers you can literally triple the size of your collection by pursuing just the die states listed in the updated Newman book (and quintuple if you went after all the ones in the McLaughlin articles). Even smaller series like the Atlee/Machin's Mills have discernible die states, such as early and late states of the very rare 9-76B (sorry, that one IS expensive), though there are certainly others that have not been published or greatly pursued. Massachusetts silver, especially the Oak and Pine Tree issues are almost nothing BUT die states – and while these are not exactly inexpensive items, if you are collecting this series by variety you probably have enough swag left in the bank to add some die states as well – the late Richard Picker authored his only published article on die states of Massachusetts silver, which is an excellent place to start, though the recent Salmon book goes into even greater detail.

The same obverse die, paired with two different reverses and on two different planchet sizes. 1787 Connecticut Miller 1.1-A (above), while a lightweight counterfeit issue, comes on decent sized planchets. When that obverse was paired with a broken Vermont copper die to make variety 1788 Miller 1-I (also known as Ryder 39), the planchets were much smaller. Widely different planchet sizes aren't just interesting to look at, they might tell us something important when a variety routinely comes in two or more different sizes, usually that there was an interruption in coining of some sort and that a new supply of planchets were procured – and often the smaller, lighter planchets are found with very late die states, indicating that those may have been struck close to the end of the state coppers era. It has been theorized that the 1788 Miller 1-I may have been the last variety of Connecticut copper struck, cobbling together broken dies and using whatever scrap planchet stock was at hand.

DON'T BELIEVE WHAT THEY SAY, SIZE MATTERS! Have you noticed that some varieties come in different planchet sizes? Why not hunt out as many as you can find? There are thick and thin planchets, and small and large planchets. Thickness of the planchet stock wasn't mandated for the legal coinages – just the weight. For counterfeit issues the weight becomes almost meaningless because they were often made as light as they could get away with. When you consider that the technology for smelting copper, rolling out ingots and cutting planchets from that strip hadn't changed in a few hundred years, there was all sorts of room for error – and most of the series have an outlier coin or two that weighs in at well OVER the authorized weight, some of them over 200 grains, or double what some of the counterfeit issues usually weigh. While minor variation of a millimeter in diameter or a fraction of that in thickness will not excite any collector, there are certainly some varieties that show significantly more diversity. In Connecticut coppers, the 1787 Miller 1.1-A (and it's cousin the rarer and popular 1788 Miller 1-I) show wide variety in planchet size; the Horned Bust variety mentioned earlier, 1787 Miller 4-L comes on a much larger planchet in the earliest die state, without the break. The ANS collection has a Connecticut copper that appears to have been struck on a piece of copper foil, so thin that it could easily be bent between thumb and finger if someone wanted to do so! New Jersey specialists have identified several varieties that come on both large and small planchet stock – 1786 Maris 17-b can come on very thick planchets that are closer to the size of a farthing! Maris 64-t comes on both large and small planchets, and others in the series also come with different size planchet stock – when a significant number of examples come in two sizes there is a story there to uncover! A couple Machin's Mills variety come on a normal and a very large planchet size – the larger size often from a much later die state as well, so you get a two-fer if you collect those pieces, for both die state and planchet size! There are Connecticut, New Jersey, Vermont and Fugio coppers that weigh SIGNIFCANTLY more than their authorized weight – sometimes close to double – and though these are almost always accidental productions (usually a thicker piece of planchet strip that got by somehow), they are still pretty darned cool to see, and well worth adding to your collection if you are lucky enough to find them! And almost every series has very lightweight examples as well – the counterfeit issues and the later strikings when a coinage was on its last legs tend to come quite light compared to the earlier varieties minted, but sometimes some of those early ones come very light as well.

HEADS UP! Most of us are used to our coinage being minted with the obverse and reverse opposed to each other – you flip the coin over on its horizontal axis and the other side is facing the same direction. This is called "coin turn" by Americans. Other countries, most notably Spain, have a different standard, so that when the coin is flipped on its horizontal axis the other side is upside down – you flip it on its vertical axis to get the sides facing the same direction. Americans call this "medal turn." There are quite a few state coinage varieties that should all be coin turn, but which come both coin and medal turn (as well as a very few that come only medal turn). This is an easy enough thing to happen – whoever put the dies into the press simply put them in with the tops facing the same direction, instead of inverting one of them. There are also instances where one of the dies was not tightly inserted into the coinage press and was able to rotate during the striking process. It may have taken hundreds of strikes to appreciably rotate the die, but once it was loose it was able to wobble its way through many different orientations on the finished product – collectors will measure these in degrees or a circle (and you thought that high school math class would never come in handy!). A circle has 360 degrees, so a die that rotated so that it was now medal turn would have rotated halfway in the press, or 180 degrees. If it's a quarter of the way rotated then it's 90 degrees, three-quarters

would be 270 degrees, and you can fine-tune the numbers as much as you want. A 2-degree rotation will carry no additional value (or cause any interest), but a larger rotation will interest the specialist, but not really add much to the price-tag overall.

1787 New Jersey Copper, Maris 56-n, here struck over a 1787-dated Connecticut copper, Miller 33.38-Z.23, the undertype fully attributable, and showing nearly as much of the obverse of the Connecticut as it does the reverse of the New Jersey! Two coins in one – and simply collecting all possible types and varieties that this single variety is overstruck on could add dozens more pieces to your collection.

DOUBLE YOUR PLEASURE: In several articles to date Buell Ish has described coins that were "more than double the fun." These are colonials struck over other coins – often other colonials, sometimes regal or counterfeit British and Irish coinage and sometimes just some downright weird stuff. Every state coinage has overstrikes in it, save for the Massachusetts coppers – but that series does offer an extremely rare variety, Ryder 1-B, that comes more often as an undertype to a Connecticut copper than it does as a stand-alone Massachusetts copper (there's a story there waiting to be found). It's no surprise that the later issues of Connecticut, Vermont and New Jersey coppers would yield more overstrikes – especially when some coinages were no longer highly valued in circulation. A minter could melt down unpopular coins, re-smelt the alloy, roll it out again and stamp new planchets – but a much easier way to recycle was to just strike a new coin over the old one, which was an especially popular thing to do with the Nova Constellatio copers (which are found under Connecticut, Vermont and New Jersey coppers), but also with counterfeit British and Irish halfpence which lost value as state coppers gained in circulation (and the same three state issues are found overstruck on these counterfeits). Some issues seem to have been struck almost all over other copper coins – one can only presume that regular blank planchets were not available and the coiners stamped over any copper they could buy at a large discount – the Vermont Ryder 18, 26, 28 and 29 varieties almost always come overstruck, but the undisputed King of the Overstrikes is the 1787 New Jersey Maris 56-n, the popular "Camel Head" variety, which comes on a bewildering array of undertypes of pretty much ANYTHING that was in circulation at the time (including Connecticut, Vermont and Machin's Mills coppers, Nova Eboracs, Nova Constellatio coppers, counterfeit British and Irish halfpence of George II and George III, French coins, and the crème de la crème, one overstruck on a 1787 George Clinton pattern cent – in spectacular condition, a coin probably worth $400,00 today if it hadn't been overstruck (but, to this writer's eyes, even sexier once it was). There was even a Camel Head overstruck on an unknown foreign coin that appeared at auction over a century ago – which weighed 58.5 grains. But overstrikes exist in many other unexpected series – there are Massachusetts silver

issues where a sixpence was struck over a cut-down, previously struck shilling. The London Elephant token comes (very rarely) over a King Charles II British halfpenny, there's a Hibernia farthing overstruck on an earlier regal British farthing of George I that was written up in an earlier *C4 Newsletter*, and a perusal of the index for this publication and *The Colonial Newsletter* will yield examples of even more overstrikes (as will perusal of major auction catalogues, like the fairly recent Ted Craige sale by Stack's-Bowers that had an amazing New Jersey copper, Maris 40-b, struck over a French copper *sou*!). For those collecting the French Colonies coinages, the early recoined *sol* issue is mostly found struck over earlier French coinages, and the later billon issues used in the West Indes are often found overstruck on early mainland French types as well (*C4N* Associate Editor, Syd Martin, just wrote an article with the discovery of an extremely rare 1670-A 5 *sols* silver coin that was itself overstruck by a later issue). Large premiums are paid for very rare and unusual undertypes – the New Jersey over the George Clinton cent, the New Jersey over a French Sol, and other assorted goodies – because they are so darned unexpected. But there are also coins that might not be rare but are almost never seen as an undertype – such as a Vermont landscape or a Nova Eborac copper. Oddly enough, the worse the job that the minter did in making the overstrike, the more valuable it tends to be! A New Jersey copper with a bold horse and shield design and just a trace of a Connecticut undertype might not bring any premium at all – but the same variety that was the other way around, with a bold undertype and a weak New Jersey design will bring many times type coin money. If the legends and designs are garbled together, as happens with some of the 1788 Connecticut coppers overstruck on Nova Constellatios, collectors will keep their hands raised at auction well past what the variety itself might be worth. Cool looking pieces bring cold, hard cash.

OOPS, I DID IT AGAIN: Not just a Britney Spears song, but a fun way to collect. I was going to call this section "To Err is Human," but hey, we can get a little trendy and topical here too (for those lucky future readers who will not have the slightest idea who Britney Spears is, Google it. Hopefully Google lasts longer). Another choice for a section title was "Sh*t Happens," and that pretty much sums it up. Errors of all kind await the collector – every series has them, some more than others. There are three main categories of errors that specialists pursue, and these follow the P-D-S classification system (and how cool is it that the name echoes the mintmarks of the three working mints in the US, which makes it easy to remember!). These stand for Planchet – Die – Strike, and errors can happen in any and all three of these stages. Planchet errors are things that happen when the blank planchet is being made – these include clipped planchets and large planchet flaws, but also palcnhets made from a broken cutter, one of which produced distinctive odd-shaped planchet stock used on several Connecticut copper varieties. Errors in the Die category include some that were discussed earlier, such as die breaks and cuds, but also repaired dies and recut/repunched letters, numbers or design detail. The Strike category has a lot more room for mistakes though, and this is where the most eye-popping errors are often found. These include such wonders as the double-reverse 1788 Connecticut copper that surfaced a few years ago and brought a 6-figure price tag at auction (the error was putting two reverse dies into the press at the same time, instead of one obverse and one reverse – whether this was done on purpose or by accident will never be known, but the coin appears to be unique and was saved in nearly perfect condition, so if it was done on accident it was at least caught and saved by someone at the time) or some of the

multiple struck Connecticut coppers that were featured in early issues of *The Colonial Newsletter* and appear to have been purposely made at an idle time at the mint (check these out in CNL, they are really cool, including a "Walking Liberty" Connecticut and a clover-leaf quadruple struck piece that could not have been done by accident). Overstrikes are also technically Strike errors, but since they happen with such frequency in the colonial series they were given their own category above. But there are a wide range of others – off-center strikes, rotated dies, full, partial and tab brockage strikes, clashed dies, die caps, uniface strikes, die trial and setup strikes and the like. Basically anything that COULD go wrong in the striking process DID go wrong at least once, and often a lot more than once. Some varieties seem prone to errors – Michael Hodder found that most of the major New Jersey copper errors he tracked were in just a handful of varieties, and the same is true for the Connecticut series as well, which may imply a change in production methods – again, there are stories to uncover once you notice a pattern like this! Some errors command little premium – rotated dies and minor off-center strikes tend to sell for type coin money. But a minor error in a series that has few of them – think Massachusetts coppers, for instance – will still command a premium. The larger and more eye-popping the error, the more it will bring, because more people will be chasing it (including error collectors who don't care about the colonial aspect of the coin but just love the mistake!).

Colonial error coins are fascinating and rare. Illustrated is an off-center 1785 Vermont Landscape copper, Ryder 2. Similar types of errors – as well as brockages, double strikes, clipped planchets and other major eye-catching errors are known on nearly every series of colonial coinage.

TRADITION!! (...BUT ON THE OTHER HAND...): Colonial American tradition has a rich history -- it was, early on, THE most important part of numismatics in this country. Long before Morgan dollars were struck, long before the Smithsonian collection was formed, the earliest American numismatists focused on colonial coinage (as well as the earliest American federal issues). That long history means that the vast majority of choice and/or rare colonials known today were part of earlier collections – some of them quite famous. The more modern "name" sales – think Garrett, Roper, Brand, Norweb, Ford, Newman, Partrick and the like – usually have excellent pedigree information included (and will ensure that future generations of collectors will be able to easily trace where their coins came from). But some of the most famous collections of the 19th century exist only on paper – in this case, the printed auction catalogues issued when those collections were sold.

A relatively common variety of 1786-dated Connecticut copper, though in nice grade, made far more interesting by its inclusion in one of the best collections of colonials ever formed – with the original lot ticket from that sale; this went to Steve Tannenbaum and his annotated envelope is at the lower right, and one can see the care a specialist takes to preserve such information. Collectors value pedigree, and a coin from a "name" sale will nearly always add a premium to the price of a coin. Most of the major collections sold at auction recently have even included all the paper ephemera that the collector had with their coin, including old envelopes and lot tickets to auctions going back a century or more! The Ford, Newman and first Partrick sales have all excelled in this regard!

Because photography was extremely expensive, most sales did not include photos at all, but when a sale was legendary, such as Parmalee and Bushnell, the cataloguers went to the expense of preparing plated catalogues in VERY limited numbers – these would be sold to collectors and, most likely, gifted to their best customers. Often, especially in the earliest sales, only one side of the coin was plated – and only the very best coins in the sale were photographed – but this is generally enough to be able to do pedigree tracking even today. And that makes another way to collect -- by pedigree. While the plated examples from 19th century sales tend to be quite expensive (they were, after all, the finest pieces in those collections), one can certainly collect from many of the modern "name sales" at reasonable cost – there are plenty of pieces from Taylor, Oecshner, Norweb, Hessberg, Picker, Ford, Newman and other major collections still available in the marketplace. Many of these will come with lot tickets from the auctions they were in (or, if slabbed, often have the collection name on the slab itself); some, like many of the Ford and Newman coins also came with paper ephemera from earlier collectors – lot tickets from Chapman sales, handwritten labels from Dr. Hall, Hillyer Ryder, typed envelopes from B.G. Johnson or Colonel Green – all sorts of stuff that would have been

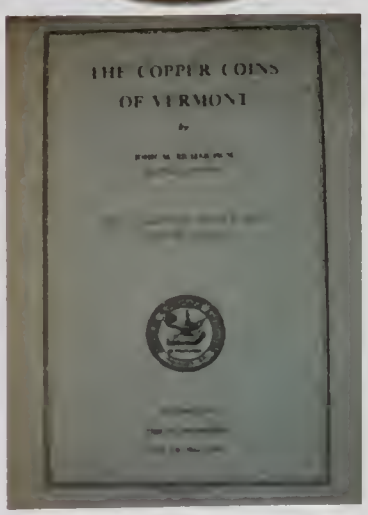
trashed by auction houses not that long ago but now add to the price because collectors will pay for such material. There are collectors out there who PREFER a well-pedigreed example, and may accept a lower grade coin with an impeccable provenance. Sound crazy? Noted collector/researcher/author John W. Adams did just that with his set of 1794 large cents. He "collected collectors," occasionally trading away finer specimens of a variety for one with a pedigree that he wanted. The result of his quest was a spectacular price list produced by Bowers and Ruddy, with every coin selling fast and at a good price. History matters, and colonial collectors know that better than most – and we will pay for pedigree.

An example of a Painted Die Variety (PDV), here on a 1787 Connecticut copper. In an era before coin envelopes, most collectors stored their coins in cabinets – and a dropped tray would mean reattributing every single coin, which was especially difficult since photographs of coins were few and far between at this time. Some collectors chose to literally write the attribution on the coin – these were mostly done in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, usually in white India ink, as was the case here. The ink is removable with acetone, but doing so would destroy a lot of value – collectors pay significant premiums for some of these PDV varieties (even though the slabbing companies will often term this "graffiti").

PAINT BY NUMBERS: A subset of the pedigree category are a group of coins, mostly Connecticut coppers (but known in the other state coinage series as well, just much rarer), which have attribution numbers PAINTED onto the coin itself – mostly in white ink, though black and red were also sometimes used. The attributions can be to any of the published reference works. Connecticut coppers can have die varieties painted with Crosby, Hall or Miller numbers. The other state coinages are found with either Crosby or their later reference work varieties painted on (Maris for New Jersey, Ryder for Vermont and Massachusetts coppers). Most of the Painted Die Varieties (PDV's for short) have had the probable person responsible identified – there are several unique styles that are as easy to compare as handwriting samples, since that is exactly what they are. These can be traced back to some major collections, and a PDV will add value to any coin that is painted on (provided it is of the period, of course – no one needs to start painting coins today). The Connecticut copper series makes sense for having the most PDV's – there are over 350 varieties known and even through the 1960's it was possible only to obtain photographs of perhaps half that number (and even that would require an extensive numismatic library). Amazingly, it wasn't until the Whitman *Encyclopedia* saw print a few years ago that ALL the known varieties of Connecticut coppers were photographed and printed in one volume (though with the EAC '75, Taylor and Ford sales, collectors could have photos of over 90% of the varieties). PDV's with numbers from Dr. Hall's book on 1787 Connecticuts are a bit more popular than those with the Miller numbers – they generally mean an older collection. The *crème de la crème* though are the

Connecticut coppers that have the Dr. Hall variety painted on the EDGE of the coin. These were long thought to be part of Dr. Hall's own collection, and though they are still mostly catalogued as such, Robert Martin has shown that they are almost certainly from the collection of William Wallace Hayes. The actual pedigree seldom matters in this case though, as the "White Ink on Edge" pieces tend to be among the choicest examples of a given variety known.

PRETTY AS A PICTURE: Another subset of pedigree chasing is to go after "Plate Coins." These are the coins that were used for illustration in any of the major reference books – as well as pieces plated in auction catalogues or in important articles. Clearly this is a VERY limited number of specimens, and they tend to command premiums over and above variety and condition. The most coveted of all are the "Maris plate" New Jersey coppers, which on average sell for double or triple what they are worth (for the common varieties, less of a premium for the rarest varieties which will bring strong money just because of their rarity). The other major reference works for individual series tended to illustrate few coins, and those are much rarer (though often not known to be plate pieces when they are sold). After the Maris book, the next most popular would be Crosby, which illustrated a larger number of coins since it covered the entire series. "Crosby Plate" is almost always mentioned in auction catalogues today, and with the dispersal of Garrett, Norweb, Ford, Newman and some of the Partrick collection, a large number of them have appeared for public sale – more so than the entire century from 1880 to 1980 combined! But again those tend to be among the best known examples of given varieties, and are quickly absorbed into today's leading collections whenever they appear. There are other plate coins worth pursuing of course. Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia* illustrated many hundreds of colonials (though the quality of the photographs range from poor to decent), and there were thousands of pieces illustrated with articles in *Coin World*, *Numismatic News*, *The Numismatist* and, of course, *The Colonial Newsletter* and *The C4 Journal*. These latter "plate coins" may nor command a premium – yet – but they can be a fun way to add pieces to your collection, even if they are varieties you already own.



This 1788-dated Vermont copper, Ryder 25, was used as the plate coin for John Richardson's update to the Ryder monograph on the series (the illustration from Richardson is at the lower right). The present example is also a "double whammy" coin in that it also has a pair of Painted Die Varieties on the obverse – the "25" referring to the Ryder number, and the 3B in the right obverse field, in older ink, referring to the number in Sylvester Sage Crosby's 1875 work!

DIG IT? While not related to pedigree in terms of a person, but rather pedigree of geography, the whole area of "found coins" can form a nice adjunct collection. This obviously includes anything found in an archaeological context (such as coins found at the ruins of historic sites), as well as anything found by metal detectors (even if the historical context is lost, the coin still has a story). If, for instance, it's a Connecticut copper found in Virginia we can probably guess that it circulated there (or perhaps someone was so upset that it didn't circulate and it was thrown away – a fun mental image, but not a very likely outcome in an era where a halfpenny still had significant purchasing power). Online metal detecting groups often share colonial finds. There have been MANY important "found" coins – a Brasher doubloon was found by a Philadelphia sewer worker, a potato farmer uncovered a New England sixpence. A Confederatio and other coins were found as part of the Philadlephia highway hoard, and one of the two known Gloucester shillings was a ground find as well. But there are far more "average" coins being found – pretty much from every series in the book, as well as a wide array of foreign coins that circulated here as well. Conditions of buried coins range from dog to surprisingly nice, and it is luck of the draw of where they were lost, how wet the area got, and what other objects were nearby.

While not an especially attractive example of a French Colonies billon issue of 30 Deniers, this one was actually recovered with a metal detector in New Orleans – making it much more interesting since it shows that coins that many collectors thought were solely used in Canada actually circulated throughout the French Colonies in North America – which included much of the mid-West. Coins that were found here were coins that were USED here.

HORDES OF HOARDS: Another kind of "buried treasure" are coins that came from hoards. Colonial numismatics has not one, not two, but three major hoards, several smaller ones and a few others that are rumored but not verified. The most well-known might be the Cohen Hoard of 1773 Virginia Halfpennies – an original keg in mint state (though many with spots and marks) that was intact from the time they were struck, a hoard of roughly 2500 coins. Before this hoard was discovered Virginia halfpennies were quite rare, with mainly circulated examples known – a Mint State one would have been a major rarity and hotly contested at auction. After the hoard was found, it became the most commonly available mint state colonial, and Unc examples can be found today for around $1,000. The next major hoard is the Bank of New York hoard of Fugio coppers, yet another original keg that remained in the bank – which still holds a quantity of them. Again, the vast majority of Uncirculated Fugio coppers can be traced to this hoard, and though prices are higher today than for Virginia

halfpennies, a decent Uncirculated Fugio can be found for a couple thousand dollars. The third major hoard is the Stepney Hoard, which was supposedly found buried in an old iron pot. It mostly consisted of Connecticut coppers, and was an unusual hoard in that it didn't contain large quantities of a few varieties (as was the case with the Bank of New York hoard), but rather just 1 or 2 examples of a large number of different varieties – more like a collection than a hoard in terms of content! The pedigree has been lost on many of these coins over the last 60 years, but a few were in major sales, and others probably went into collections like Newman, Oecshner and Hessberg but may not have been noted as such. Still, a Stepney Hoard coin is quite a nice addition to any collection! Other hoards of colonials sometimes get talked about, including one of Massachusetts silver that a leading specialist has discussed seeing intact. Occasionally a small group of colonials will be found buried together – one such find was sold piecemeal on e-bay 15 years ago, and was written up by Gary Trudgen in *The Colonial Newsletter* in issue 113 (April, 2000). An entire book on coin hoards was authored by John Kleeberg and is well worth reading as a fair number did contain colonials in addition to other coins.

A 1773-dated Virginia halfpenny, Newman 7-D variety. The vast majority of known high-grade Virginia halfpence were found in a hoard that was dispersed in the late 19th century – until this hoard was found, the Virginia coinage was considered quite rare and almost unknown in high grades – now it is one of the most commonly available colonial coins in Uncirculated condition.

This 1724-T (Nantes Mint) French *Ecu* was part of the ill-fated *Chameau* treasure ship, sent from France to pay soldiers in the New World. Saltwater immersion for well over two centuries is evident on all pieces from this treasure ship – had the ship reached its destination this coin would have been quite common in circulation, perhaps rivaling the Spanish 8 *Reales*. However the shipment sat on the ocean floor and while the coins ARE colonial relevant since they were specifically sent here, most American reference books do not list them as colonial.

PLEASE, NOT THE THEME SONG FROM TITANIC: To this list of hoards one should also add coins found in shipwrecks – the *Feversham* treasure ship yielded a large number of pieces of Massachusetts silver (including some NE shillings!), and the French supply ship *Le Chameau* had far more French silver ecus (and many gold coins too) all of which were sent from the Crown specifically to pay for the French-Indian wars going on in Canada and North America at the time. Since the ecus that were sent were a 2-year type and nearly all of the mintages were aboard that single ship, it makes them a distinct colonial issue, struck elsewhere but intended for North American circulation, as was the case with the exactly contemporary Rosa Americana issues struck by William Wood in England and sent to America for circulation. To not own a *Chameau* ecu would almost seem remiss – and because they are French issues collectors have the joy of mintmarks, something we are used to in US coinage, but sadly missing from colonials – though being French they did things in excess, with 28 different mintmarks available to collect! The *Feversham* Massachusetts silver is often found in very poor condition, and those sell for $500-1000 or so, while better ones bring more. The *Chameau* ecus have a huge number known without date or mintmark visible – cold saltwater was not friendly to either of these shipwrecks and their cargo – and those sell for under $50 (or barely more than their silver content), while ones with dates and mintmarks bring a few hundred dollars (and up for rarer mints). The gold coins found on this wreck – also with a wide variety of mints – are eminently collectible and bring a couple thousand dollars and up when found (the largest offering thus far was in one of the John Ford sales, which were excellently catalogued by Michael Hodder and contain everything you want to know about the series).

We will conclude this series in the next issue of *The C4 Newsletter*. Until then, happy hunting!

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THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

Founded in 1960, *The Colonial Newsletter (CNL)* publishes scholarship on early American numismatics. *CNL* focuses on the coinages produced by the states during the Confederation period, and also investigates a variety of other specie.

Last September, numismatic literature expert David Fanning listed his top 10 numismatic publications of the 20th century. *The Colonial Newsletter* ranked 1st among journals, and 5th in overall publications.[*]

The April 2017 issue of *CNL* will feature a typed transcript of the original 1788 Connecticut and Federal Mint Account Book; this recently discovered handwritten document will be studied for generations as it provides first-hand insight into the inner-workings of the Connecticut Mint at a time when Fugio coppers were being produced under contract with the federal government. Later this year, *CNL* will publish transcripts of the 1787 Connecticut Mint records and other important original documents pertaining to the mint. The April issue will also feature an article by Mark Sportack on Hogge money that brings to light new information on this coinage; an article by Gary Trudgen that reveals new information concerning the manufacture of the presses that struck Fugio coins; and an article by Christopher McDowell on how the Connecticut Mint used slave and child labor to produce Fugios.

CNL is published three times a year by the American Numismatic Society (ANS) in April, August, and December.

Subscribe to *CNL*: http://numismatics.org/store/cnl/. $45 for ANS Members; $60 for non-Members.

Contact the editor, Christopher McDowell, at crmcdowell@strausstroy.com for additional information.

[*] http://conacoinclub.com/category/whats-new-with-cona/

PROVENANCE: A PERSONAL PERSPECTIVE ON NUMISMATIC PEDIGREES

(Ray Williams)

The average collector of colonial coins possesses a passion for his or her collection that is found no where else in numismatics. We delve into all aspects of our coins, searching for every scrap of information we can find about the people, places and events that are associated with them. We establish a type of relationship with our collections that grows over time as our passion grows for more information. Keeping copious notes for each coin is very typical for most of us.

One of the aspects of our coins that we highly value is knowing the pedigree, the provenance of those who owned and cherished our coins before we took ownership. Our record keeping should include the names of previous owners, auction appearances (with lot numbers) and who sold us the coin. Among the numerous names in the pedigree chains for my coins are many current C4 friends, C4 friends that are no longer with us, all types of dealers, named auctions and collectors – some famous and some unknown by most.

There is a source of pride in owning a coin that was previously in the collection of a famous numismatist, and even better if that coin was plated in the standard reference book that that numismatist wrote. I hold and admire my VF+ NJ Copper Maris 23-R. I wonder what Edward Maris thought when he owned and held this coin, was it the best example he could obtain? It must have been as he used both sides of this coin on his famous Maris Plate, published in his 1881 book The Coins of New Jersey.

A Maris 77-dd currently resides in the collection of C4 Member, "F. S.", that has a special meaning to me. It's pedigree was responsible for igniting my passion for collecting New Jersey Coppers by die variety. In 1988, I was asked to help with an estate collection at the bank where my wife worked. This collection was consigned to Bowers & Merena's Mann and Smedley Auction of September 1988. I had (and still have) the collector's hand-written inventory pages. Moving forward to 1991, John Griffee was doing research and writing articles about NJ Coppers in the pages of Penny Wise (the official EAC publication). In these articles John asked collectors to provide information about the NJ Coppers in their collections. If requested, John would send that collector a list of his NJ Coppers.

I sent John a list of the NJs I owned, and as promised, John sent me a list of his NJ Coppers. Among his holdings was a Maris 77-dd pedigreed to the Mann & Smedley Sale lot 3105. For some reason, the pedigree information I provided for all the coins just didn't make it into the catalog for this lot. I wrote to John and let him know that the previous owner was William Walker III of Princeton, NJ, who purchased it at the Stack's Bareford collection (lot 209) where it was stated that its previous owners included Thomas Hall and Virgil Brand.

A few days later, I got a call from John. We had never met or talked. The excitement in his voice was as if he had found a long lost brother. He thanked me profusely for the information and insisted that I attend the First NJ Copper Symposium held in Wayne, NJ April 20, 1991. I wasn't a colonial collector at the time and thanked him for the offer, but John

would not take "no" for an answer. I did attend that event and it was a life-changing experience for me! That event started this addiction I have for collecting NJ Copper die varieties specifically, and colonial coins in general. Who wudda thunk it?

One last story... I was working on a paper with Randy Clark on the topic of whether or not any CT Coppers were struck in Morristown, NJ. Doing some research on the topic, I pulled the Miller Sale catalog off my bookshelf. Thumbing through the pages, I saw that Henry Miller collected much more than the Connecticut coppers for which he is famous – he had some Lord Baltimore coinage.

In August 2011, I was fortunate to be able to find the cash to purchase a Lord Baltimore 6d from Chris McCawley, at the ANA's World's Fair of Money in Chicago. It was something I saw at the last minute as Roger Siboni and I were heading out of the convention and to the airport. One of the factors that made the coin a little more affordable was that there was an old scratch across the face of Lord Baltimore.
Back to the Miller catalog... Lot 1568 reads:

> 1568 (1659). Six Pence. Same type as last, but with VI at sides of shield. Very light scratch across head, otherwise fine and very rare. C. Plate III. 2. **Plate**.

Photo of part of the Miller Plate courtesy of Jack Howes

Could this Baltimore 6d, once owned by Henry Miller, now belong to me? Both coins have a scratch across the face. Although I have an original catalog, it is unplated. I do have a copy of reproduction plates, but the plate with the Baltimore coinage was not sharp enough to answer the question. Through the magic of the internet, a couple friends had original plates and it was verified. So the lost Henry Miller pedigree has now been reunited with his (my) Lord Baltimore Sixpence.

To summarize and bring this article to a close...There are so many ways to enjoy and contribute to this hobby. Keeping good records for future generations of collectors is important. One person losing/stopping the records could result in it being lost forever. As you have fun, keep your collection's pedigree information and attempt to restore the provenances that have been lost.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

EAC 2017 COLONIAL HAPPENING

Among the EAC Happenings being held on Thursday evening of our 2017 Convention (April 20-23, in Philadelphia) is our Colonial Happening. This is an informal event where those attending are encouraged to bring something colonial to share. The items brought are projected on a screen for all to view and discuss. Coins are not handled by anyone but the owner and the camera operator (Ray Williams).

All are welcome to attend and have fun. Consider bringing an item or two from your collection to share. Some ideas of what to bring are coins you have questions about, error coins, new acquisitions, seldom seen coins, a numismatic book, colonial paper money, etc. But the only thing mandatory to bring is yourself.

This Happening runs at the same time as the Large Cent & Half Cent Happenings. Many wish they could attend more than one happening, but can't do so. This being the case, if there's a lull in one of the other happenings, feel free to duck into the Colonial Happening for a spell and checkout what's being shown.

If you have any questions, contact Ray Williams at njraywms@optonline.net.

RESEARCH ASSISTANCE SOUGHT

I'm currently undertaking a comprehensive study of the Castorland jeton. I'm approaching the study from both sides of the Atlantic, relying heavily on French sources, and my study entails operational details from the manufacture of flans to the mechanical workings of the screw press; the history of jetons as they evolved from arithmetical counters to monarchial presentation pieces; events leading up to the establishment of the New York Company; the biography of Benjamin Duvivier; etc. culminating in detailed descriptions of variants struck from at least one original die. As you can see it's a big work, but I've been at it quite a few years and am wonderfully engaged in the project. Here is a "finding list" of details I'm looking for, as well as photos if possible:

1. If the specimen is in a slab, all the label information.
2. Identify the metal, gold, silver, copper, bronze. If silver, indicate thin or thick planchet.
3. If edge-stamped, identify the symbol and the lettering and location of the stamping (such as 6 o'clock relative the obverse.)
4. Die alignment: coin turn/medal turn.
5. Describe state of any reverse die failure, perceptible bulge, advanced crack, etc.
6. Describe reverse caustic incursion, sometimes identified as rust, at the right handle of the vessel.
7. Describe any other identifying factors such a rim bumps, scratches, spots, unfilled letters of legends, etc. that would help identify the piece if it were re-encapsulated at some future time.
8. Indicate the provenance, if known. If you currently own the specimen feel free to identify it ex your name for the benefit of future owners.

Please contact Chester L. Sullivan at csull@ku.edu.

ANNOUNCING A NEW-OLD BOOK ON THE 1787 FUGIO COPPERS!!

Many long-term C4 members remember the late Rob Retz with affection. Most collectors know that when he passed away in 2004 he left behind a book on the 1787 Fugio coppers, something he had worked on for several years, with access to some of the largest collections of the series yet formed. The book was nearly ready for publication at that time, but Rob's final months were – understandably! – spent with family and friends, and numismatics was not as pressing as it had been before. The non-publication of this book was a loss to the colonial hobby, even though a few years later the new edition of Eric Newman's work on the Fugio coppers did see print. In helping to write and edit the Newman book, John Kraljevich made the decision not to use any of the material Rob had put together for his own book, in the hope that Rob's work would soon be published. Unfortunately that was not the case, and the book remained dormant for a decade.

It is with great pleasure that we announce that Rob's book has finally been published. Through the generosity of Syd Martin and Tony Terranova, who underwrote the printing costs, this work is now available to collectors. This 162-page book gives detailed information on every variety of Fugio copper, along with high quality photographs, a detailed introduction by the editor, die state information, attribution tips and an appendix examining Dr. Hall's collection of Fugio coppers. The heart of Rob's book though is the Condition Census information he compiled, with examples graded by him and named to the collections in which they were then held; all this information was state of the art at the time, not available anywhere else, and it was felt that it would be useful to collectors to have it in print. While the book itself is a testimonial to Rob Retz, it is more than a museum piece – it should be quite useful to today's collector, and blends perfectly with the Newman book. With these two references and a handful of major auction catalogues the collector will have everything needed to pursue this series.

The book itself has been a labor of love, something of a rarity in numismatics. Extensively edited *pro bono* by Jeff Rock, with all-new photographs contributed through the kindness of Stack's-Bowers and a handful of collectors and distributed for free by Charles Davis, ALL sales proceeds – not just the profits, but every penny! – go to the Rob Retz Memorial Fund set up with C4 to further work with Young Numismatists, the very future of our hobby, and a cause near to Rob's heart.

The book is being released in a limited edition of just 90 perfect-bound, soft-covered copies, along with 10 special edition hardcover copies for a total press run of just 100 books. These will be available at the 2016 C4 Convention in Baltimore at the table of Charles Davis. Pricing details have not been finalized as of this time, but the book will be UNDER $50, which is an amazing price for a book full of photos and this kind of information. Because of the small press run it is quite likely that most (if not all) copies will actually be sold at this convention. If you are unable to attend this year's convention and want a copy of this book, you should contact Charles Davis to make sure one is reserved for you (as Charles is distributing the book for free he will need to add postage costs to any book mailed out instead of picked up in person). Charles can be reached by email at: numislit@aol.com.

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THE C4 NEWSLETTER IS ON THE NEWMAN NUMISMATIC PORTAL!

Past issues of The C4 Newsletter, and a plethora of other important numismatic resources are now available online, through The Newman Numismatic Portal, at:

www.archive.org/details/newmannumismatic

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COMPLETE C4 NEWSLETTER CDs FOR SALE

C4 is making available on CD of a complete set of *C4 Newsletters* from 1993 (vol.1, no.1) through 2011 (vol.19, no. 4). The format is a fully searchable PDF files, which makes life and research much easier. Thanks to Randy Clark, Ray Williams and Gary Trudgen for their vision and extremely hard work, which now lets us offer these wonderful research tools to you for $50 plus $4.00 p&h for members or $75 plus $4.00 p&h for non-members. To order, please contact either (a) Wayne Shelby at dughistory@juno.com or at P.O. Box 568 Rancocas, NJ 08073 or (b) Charlie Rohrer at RohrerC@cadmus.com or at P.O. Box 25 Mountville, PA 17554. Please send your check made out to C4 to Charlie Rohrer at the above address.

I need help in a project that will turn into a *C4 Newsletter* article on estimating the surviving population of State Coinages. I am developing a model but need to better understand how many NJ coppers collectors hold. Only aggregated data will be used. I am looking for information on total number of NJ coppers, number recovered (dug), number purchased, and number sold in last 12 months or longer periods if available. I am looking for data from any size collections or accumulations.

J. Howes; 19967 East Doyle; Grosse Pointe Woods, MI 48236; 313 319-1743

Obtaining Back Copies of C4 Newsletter and C4 Auction Catalogues

Wayne Shelby has agreed to store the back copies of the *C4 Newsletter*. People wishing to purchase back issues that are still available should send their money to our treasurer, Charlie Rohrer, whose contact data are at page 2. Upon receipt of the money, he will contact Wayne, who will mail out the material. Back copies of the *Newsletter* are $10 for the first and $8 for all after that placed at the same time. If you have questions of what material is available, you can contact Wayne at:

P.O. Box 568
Rancocas, NJ 08073-956

dughistory@juno.com
609-261-6662 (Home)

C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), visit the C4 website at www.colonialcoins.org. These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis' website: www.numisbook.com.

(1) Carlotto, Tony, The Copper Coins of Vermont and Those Bearing the Vermont Name, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 1998. Price: $165.

(2) Jordan, Lou. *John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage,* Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002. Price: $10.

(3) McDowell, Christopher R., *Abel Buell and the History of the Connecticut and Fugio Coinages*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2015. Price $85.

(4) Martin, Sydney. *French Coinage Specifically for Colonial America*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2016. Price $85.

(5) Martin, Sydney. *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724),* Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2007. Price: $85.

(6) Martin, Sydney. *The Rosa Americana Coinage of William Wood*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2012. Price $85.

(7) Siboni, Roger S., Howes, Jack L. and Ish, A. Buell, *New Jersey State Coppers. History. Description. Collecting.*, The American Numismatic Society and Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2013. Price: $195.

(8) Vlack, Robert. *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2004. Price: $50.

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The Daniel Frank Sedwick database of fake cobs is now on ForgeryNetwork :
http://www.forgerynetwork.com/default.aspx?keyword=cob ..
http://www.forgerynetwork.com/asset.aspx?id=QEjfzd5ZR~x~8=

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NEW RESOURCE FOR THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Our C4 Newsletter now has an index available on our website at www.colonialcoins.org. There are actually two indexes: one by author and a second by topic/title. This is a beginning and the index will improve over time. We have intentions of updating the index within a week or two of every issue being shipped. We ask past authors and contributors to the C4N to please review their work in the index and forward any corrections/additions/suggestions to Ray Williams at njraywms@optonline.net or call.

C4 Membership Dues

Annual dues are currently $30.00 for Regular Membership ($40 if residing outside the United States) and $10.00 for Junior Membership (under 18 years of age; $15 is non US resident). They are payable on a calendar year basis... due January 1. The year through which you are paid appears after your name on the mailing address label on the *C4 Newsletter* envelope. Life Memberships can be purchased for 25 times the annual membership cost, or $750.00. You may mail checks (made out to "C4") to:

Charlie Rohrer, C4 Treasurer
PO Box 25
Mountville, PA 17554

Thank you for paying in a timely manner... It makes his job easier and will be much appreciated!

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PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS

In accordance with our by-laws, those who have recently joined C4 as provisional members are listed below. If any current C4 member in good standing has a reason any of the following should be denied membership in C4, please contact either your Regional VP or the President of the Club, Jack Howes. The new provisional members, with their home states, are :

- John Apuzzo - CT
- Russell Easterbrooks - VA
- Dan Knight - NJ
- Robert Miller - NH
- Tim O'Connor - MA
- Randall Perham - NY
- David Siebert - PA
- Kristen Winslet - NJ
- Gordon Wrubel - CA

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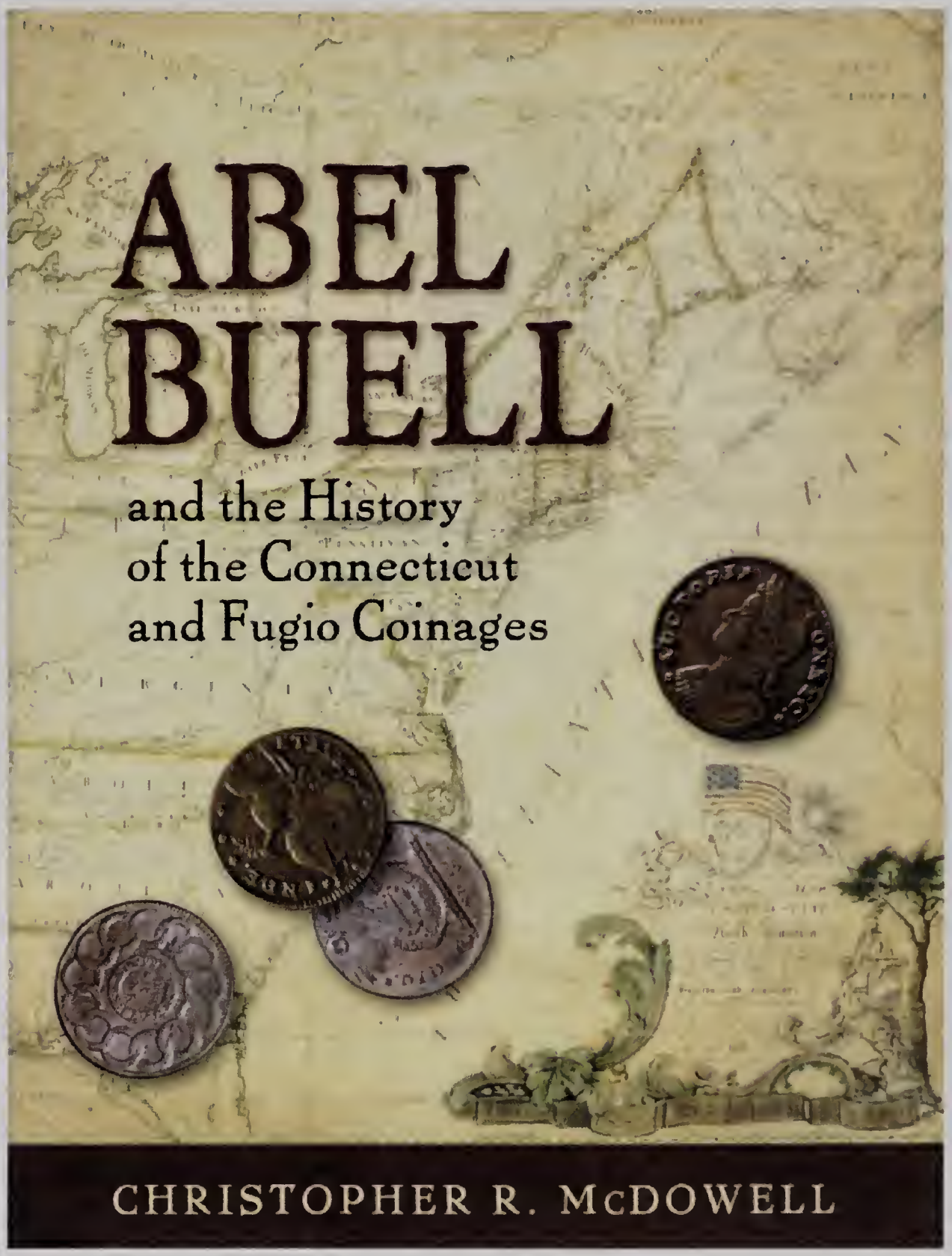

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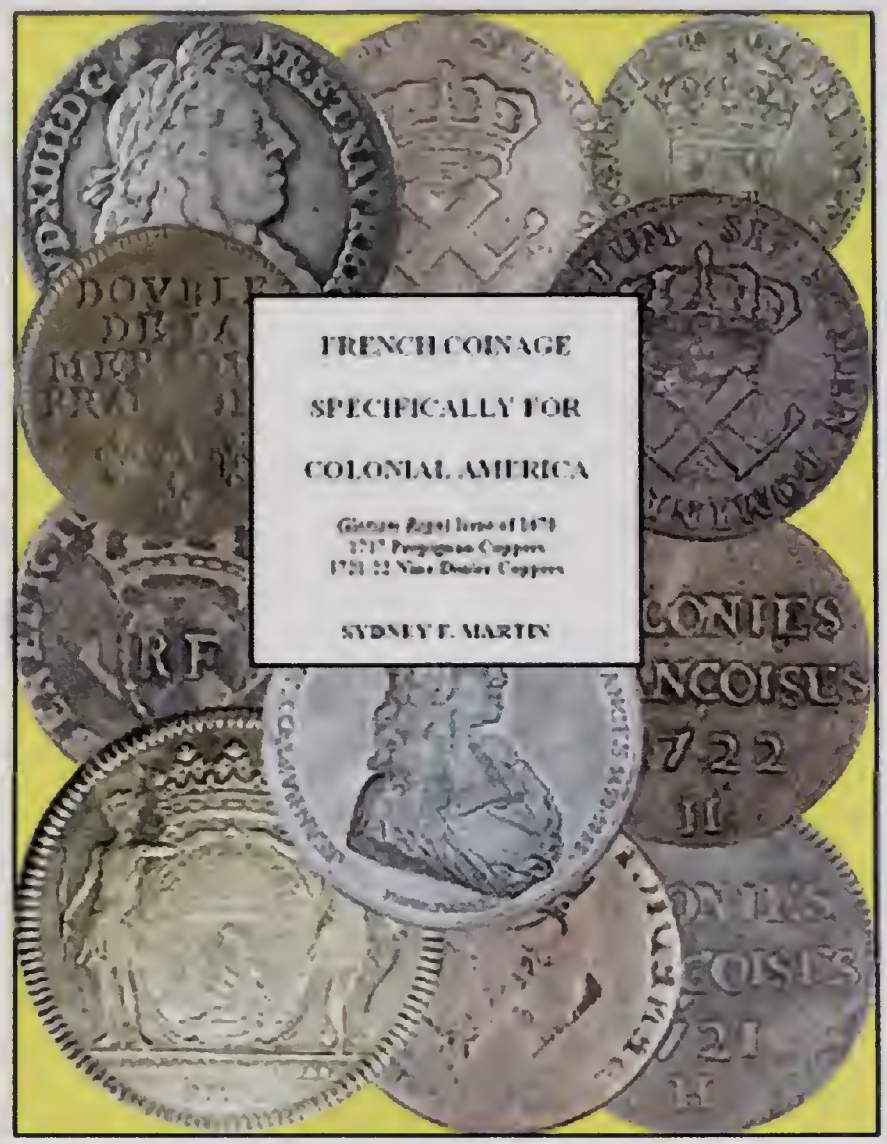
NEW BOOK: FRENCH COINAGE SPECIFICALLY FOR COLONIAL AMERICA



The Colonial Coin Collectors Club, C4, released Sydney F. Martin's latest book, *French Coinage Specifically For Colonial America*. This is the third colonial coin book published by C4 written by Syd Martin. Other works include *The Rosa Americana Coinage of William Wood* and *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood*. The Rosa and Hibernia books are now considered standard references for those coinages and Syd's long awaited new book is expected to become the leading reference works on French Coinage minted for circulation in North America.

According to Lou Jordan, the curator of numismatic collections for the University of Notre Dame, "Sid Martin has written the definitive catalog of French coinage authorized specifically for use in North America." Jordan went on to state that "this is an essential book for anyone interested in the French coinage of colonial North America."

"What many early American coin collectors fail to recognize," Martin said upon the book's release, "is that from the 16th century until 1763, New France included much of what is now the United States, as well as most of Canada. As such, coins minted by France for circulation in its North American colonies should be considered 'coins of the realm' in these areas." Colonial numismatic expert, John Kraljevich, went on to explain that "the history of the French in what is today the United States is largely forgotten. However, the memory of these people and their coinage has been long cherished in Canada."

Jim Rosen, president of C4, predicts that "Martin's new book will awaken an interest in both the history of the French speaking people in North American and the coins they used such as the Gloriam Regni coins of 1670, the 6 and 12-denier copper coins minted in 1717, and the copper 9-denier coins from 1721 and 22, all of which were struck in France specifically for circulation in the Americas."

In the book's introduction, John Kraljevich writes that, "With Crosby-like flair, Syd has marshaled together the original documents that tell the stories of these coinages. Most have never been published at all, let alone in English or all in one place. This original research guarantees this work's importance to researchers in every forthcoming generation. The heart of this book, the die studies, offers several pathways for collectors to navigate these series, by basic type, by major variety, by die combination, or even by die state. It's a project that no one has ever even attempted before, an outlier in the world of colonial numismatics, a field that has seen multiple die studies of most of the popular series. Given Syd's well-organized approach and the thousands of coins he's studied, it may be generations before this work is supplanted. It's doubtful anyone will ever do it any better."

The 480 page book is hardbound, well-illustrated throughout with photographs of the different coin varieties examined, with dust jacket depicting French Coinage. The book is available for $85.00 plus $7.00 shipping from bookseller Charles Davis, (http://www.numisbook.com/), Box 1, Wenham, MA 01984, or telephone 978.468-2933.

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CLASSIFIED ADS

Due to increased publications and mailing costs, the charge for half and full-page ads will increase for Volume 24. The new rates are shown below. These rates are still below comparable newsletters.

Grayscale ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows (color ads are 50% more in each category):

	1 issue	2 issues	3 issues	4 issues	Copy Size
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1/2 page	$175	$250	$325	$400	6" x 4.5"

Covers cost somewhat more (please inquire – generally $200 additional). If you want to include a photo with your ad there will be an additional $10 charge. A black and white photo will be needed, but the size can be adjusted. Please send check with your ad. We accept camera-ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 10 lines of text.

NOTICE: The Colonial Coin Collectors Club does not review the ads provided for accuracy, nor does it assess any items offered for sale relative to authenticity, correct descriptions, or the like. C4 is not to be considered a party to any transactions occurring between members based on such ads, and will in no way be responsible to either the buyer or seller.

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- 1787 VT RY-13 Britianna F
- 1787 VT RY-14 Mailed Bust Right VG
- 1788 MA RY-6N Without Period F-15
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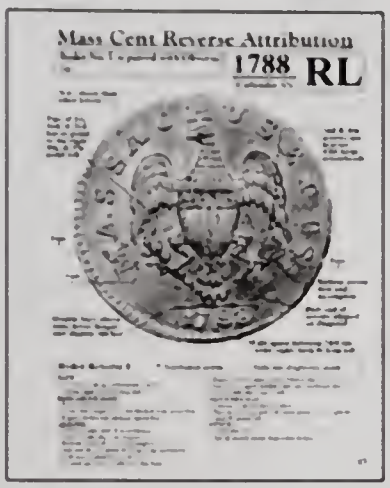

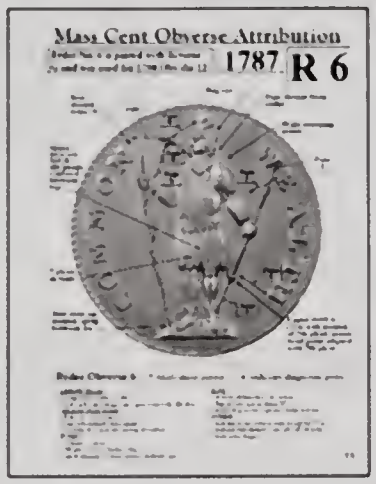

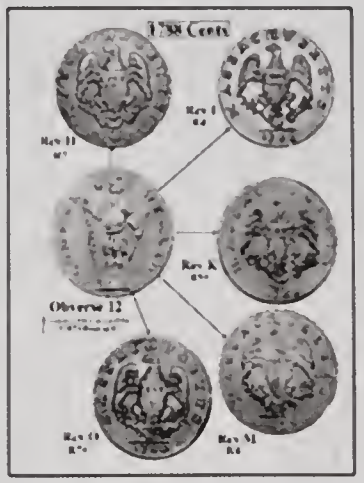

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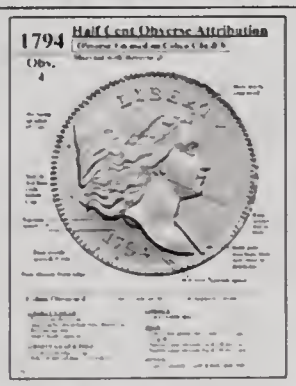

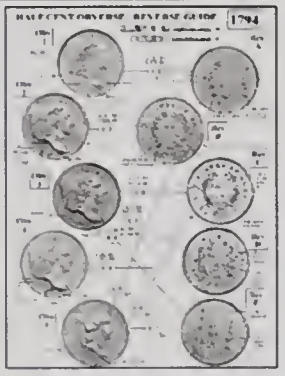

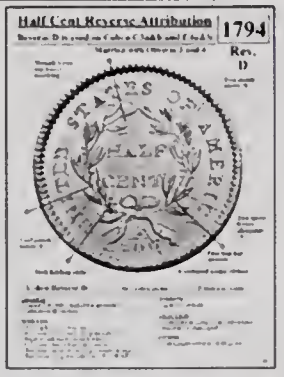

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